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# ***Daily Report***

## **China**

FBIS-CHI-90-207  
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25 October 1990

# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-90-207

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25 October 1990

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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## General

### Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing

#### Diaoyu Activities Viewed

HK2510095690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0943 GMT 25 Oct 90

["Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Diaoyu Islands"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—China and Japan should prudently handle the issue of the Diaoyu Islands and prevent it from affecting their bilateral relations, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said here today.

Li Jinhua, answering questions on the Diaoyu Islands at the weekly news briefing here today, said the Chinese Government has always attached great importance to Sino-Japanese relations.

"We have always held that China and Japan should place their overall interests above everything else and handle the Diaoyu Islands issue prudently, thus preventing it from affecting bilateral relations," she said.

"If the Japanese side fails to do that, it undoubtedly will bring an unfavorable effect on the relations between the two countries," she stressed.

In that case, China will take necessary measures in line with the developments of the situation, she said.

Restating China's principled position on the issue, Li Jinhua said that the Diaoyu Islands have always been part of the Chinese territory and China has indisputable sovereignty over them.

As the problem was lately stirred up by the Japanese side, she said, the Japanese side should bear the responsibility.

Li said the Chinese Government strongly demands that the Japanese Government stop all activities that encroach upon China's sovereignty over the Diaoyu Islands and adjacent waters.

The Chinese Government also strongly demands that the Japanese Government take effective and prompt measures to halt the right-wing groups' installing navigation lights on the islands and prevent similar occurrences.

Li Jinhua said that Chinese compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and overseas have expressed concern over the issue. That is "something only too natural and fully understandable," she added.

#### Korean Relations Noted

HK2510123190 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 1142 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Report: "Li Jinhua Talks About Sino-Korean Relations"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 25 October (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—At today's news briefing, Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Li Jinhua discussed the question of Sino-Korean relations.

A reporter asked: Will Sino-Korean relations change following a change in the relations between China and South Korea?

Li Jinhua said: Over the past 40 years, the blood-cemented friendship between the Chinese people and the Korean people has been continuously deepened and developed. The two countries have always supported each other and have carried out wide-ranging exchanges and cooperation in political, economic, cultural, scientific, technological, and other spheres. Over the past year, leaders of the two countries have exchanged visits many times. The friendship between the two countries has thereby been further consolidated.

She pointed out: The two countries have also closely cooperated with, and supported each other in international affairs. China and Korea have cooperated with each other and scored excellent results in safeguarding peace in Asia and in the world, promoting solidarity within the Third World, and pushing ahead with the progress of mankind.

The spokeswoman believed that the traditional and friendly relations between China and Korea will undoubtedly witness continued development in the future.

#### Spanish Foreign Minister To Visit

OW2510085990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0838 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez will pay an official visit to China from November 22 to 24 as guest of his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced at a news briefing here today.

#### Nicaraguan Group To Visit

OW2510085390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0837 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—A delegation of the National Assembly of Nicaragua headed by its President Dr. Myriam Arguello Morales will pay a good-will visit to China starting October 26 as guests of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here today.

#### Micronesian President To Visit

OW2510084590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0829 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—President John R. Haglégam of the Federated States of Micronesia will

pay a state visit to China from November 2 to 10 at the invitation of Chinese President Yang Shangkun, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here today.

### **Economic, Environmental Conference Opens 22 Oct**

#### **Protection Measures Affirmed**

*HK2310014090 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
23 Oct 90 p 1*

[By staff reporters Zhou Jie and Cai Yan]

[Text] China has an important part to play in the worldwide endeavour to improve the global environment.

This was the message from leading officials and experts speaking at the International Conference on the Integration of Economic Development and Environment in China which opened in Beijing yesterday.

Maurice Strong, Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), said the conference viewed the solution of China's environmental problems as a significant part of the worldwide endeavour.

He praised the contribution China had made so far towards world environmental protection.

He said China had increased its allocation of environmental protection resources from 0.6 percent of its gross national product (GNP) to one percent.

It had also adopted laws aimed at protecting the environment, he told officials, economists and environmentalists gathered at the conference.

China had speeded up its work to prevent soil erosion and desertification and had shown, by the application of sound agricultural practices, that it was playing an important part in international efforts to reduce global warming.

He said the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was committed "to supporting the (Chinese) government in its efforts to redress its most critical environmental problems" and in activities that would reduce environmental damage.

The current conference was striving to establish broader international co-operation in the area of environmental protection, he said.

"We are experiencing another resurgence of worldwide concern over the rapid deterioration of the environment.

"The current concern will result in more concrete action than in the past three decades."

Chinese ranking officials readily echoed Mr Strong's view.

"As a guiding strategy, the idea of 'sustainable development' proposed by the World Environment and Development Committee calls for concerted efforts worldwide," said Song Jian, minister of the State Commission of Science and Technology.

He made the remarks at the opening ceremony of the conference held yesterday morning at the State Guest House.

He said the Chinese Government as well as the country's academic circles were ready to discuss the country's environmental problems and to welcome suggestions from those present at the meeting.

Song said it was possible that an international consultative committee would be set up, some time after the conference, to promote environmental co-operation between China and other countries. It would consist of high-ranking officials and leading scholars, he added.

### **Li Peng Speaks 24 Oct**

*OW2510022790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1556 GMT 24 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)—"We all live on this planet, so environmental protection is an issue of common concern," said Li Peng, premier of the State Council, at a meeting this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People with Chinese and foreign representatives attending an international conference on the integration of economic development and environmental protection in China.

In the nearly half-an-hour conversations, Morris Strong, secretary general of the "1992 UN Environment and Development Meeting," and other foreign guests first briefed Li Peng on the current conference. They said that China, as the biggest developing country, is playing a vital role in the integration of economic development and environmental protection and in international cooperation in this regard. They expressed the belief that China surely will be able to provide its successful experience to the 1992 world environment and development meeting. The representatives also spoke highly of the efforts for economic development and environmental protection made by the Chinese Government in recent years and expressed willingness to continually cooperate with China in this field.

The guests spoke on their views about China's current economic situation, its reform and open policy, and other issues of common interest.

Premier Li Peng extended welcome to the foreign friends who had come from afar for this conference and thanked them for their assessments of China's work of economic development and environmental protection. He said: Over the past years, China has done much environmental protection work and has made some achievements and gained some experience in this field. There is still, however, much work we must do. Other countries

have a lot of good experience in environmental protection which we can use as reference. China is willing to promote exchanges and cooperation with other countries in this field, he added.

At the guests' request, Premier Li Peng briefed them on China's current economic situation, its achievements in improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order, and current measures for reform and opening to the outside world. He said: This year the total supply and demand in our country has been roughly in balance. Inflation has been put under control and, according to our forecast, will not exceed five percent by the end of this year. Our national economic development has picked up since the second quarter of this year and has shown a remarkable growth in the third quarter. This indicates that China's economy is developing in a desirable direction. He stressed that China would keep steadfastly to the reform and open policy.

Li Peng said: We have noticed that recently Japan and the European Community have taken some positive steps to improve their relations with China. We believe that these steps will help China and these countries promote economic and technological cooperation.

Present on the occasion were Song Jian, state councillor; Ma Hong, director of the Economic, Technological, and Social Development Research Center under the State Council; and Qu Geping, director of the State Environmental Protection Bureau.

#### **Song Jian Meets Environmental Officials**

OW2510103290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0856 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—Song Jian, Chinese state councillor and director of the Environmental Protection Committee under the State Council, met here this afternoon with Charles de Haes, director-general of the World Wild Fund for Nature, and his party.

The visitors are here at the invitation of the Chinese Forestry Ministry and will discuss bilateral cooperation with Chinese officials.

#### **Diaoyu Island Considered 'Sacred Territory'**

HK2410152790 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
22 Oct 90 p 2

["Special Article" by Hsieh Ying (6200 7751): "Diaoyu Island Is China's Sacred Territory"]

[Text] According to news reports, the Maritime Safety Agency of the Japanese Government announced on 29 September it would recognize a lighthouse built in 1978 by the "Japanese Youth Association," which emerged as a civil group, as an "official navigation mark." What does this mean? This means it is an official recognition of the islets as Japanese territory. Responding to this, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson announced on 18 October at a news conference: "The

Diaoyutai archipelago is Chinese territory; the building of a lighthouse by a Japanese right-wing group on Diaoyutai is an action violating China's sovereignty. The Chinese Government strongly demands the Japanese Government take effective measures immediately to quickly stop the above-mentioned action by the right-wing group, as well as to prevent similar incidents from happening again." The Taiwan authorities also announced they "cannot tolerate violation of territorial sovereignty," and "will take necessary measures to safeguard territorial sovereignty" responding to the incident. On 19 October, however, the Japanese Government still announced Japan has sovereignty over the islets.

#### **The Expansion Mentality of the Japanese Authorities**

The expansion mentality of the Japanese authorities and the Japanese ambition to occupy the Diaoyutai archipelago have all been revealed. Now, we can conclude: Militarism has revived in Japan, and is resurging; Japan is trying hard to expand, seeking an opportunity to show its military might in a foreign land, and attempting to be a big country, politically and militarily. The Chinese people and the peoples in various Asian countries could feel the threat of Japanese militarism; they cannot lower their guard and become careless when facing Japanese militarism, nor can they meekly submit to the oppression and maltreatment of Japanese expansionism as they did in the 1930's and the 1940's. Both sides of the strait should set store by the righteous cause of the Chinese nation, put the interest of the Chinese nation in first place, coordinate their positions, face the outside world together, and adopt mutually corresponding measures and resolute and forceful actions to staunchly safeguard China's sovereignty.

#### **Taiwan Fishermen Are Active in the Waters Surrounding Diaoyutai Archipelago**

The Diaoyutai archipelago consists of eight islets: Diaoyu Island, Feilai Island, North Island, South Island, Big North Island, Big South Island, Huangwei Atoll, and Chiwei Atoll, among which Diaoyu Island is the largest, with an area of roughly 4.319 square km, and 369 meters above sea level. The islets are only 96 km from Pengjia Island which is situated to the northeast of Chilung Harbor in our Taiwan, about 120 km from Chilung, and about 230 km from Ryukyu Islands' capital city Naha and from our Fujian's Fuzhou. For generations, the fishermen of Taiwan's Chilung, Ilan, and Taipei counties have been active around these islets and in the adjacent waters, fishing, gathering medicine, and seeking wind shelter; these areas have become their base for making a living and raising families.

The Diaoyutai archipelago has been discovered by our people who also named it. "Shunfeng Xiangsong," a book compiled in the Ming Dynasty and decided by Joseph Needham in his "A History of Science and Technology in China" as finished before 1430, first mentioned Diaoyutai, which was a navigation landmark between Fujian and Ryukyu Islands. In the 13th year of

Jiajing regime in the Ming Dynasty, that is, 1534, Chen Kan compiled "The Memory of Serving as an Ambassador to the Ryukyu Islands," in which he clearly recorded the experience of the voyage to the Ryukyu Islands to grant Ming titles to various lords, thus leaving behind clear proof that Diaoyutai was first discovered by our country. Can all these not prove that the Diaoyutai archipelago was first discovered by the people of our country? Our country first discovered Diaoyutai and used it as a navigation mark until it became a base for making a living among the fishermen from northern Taiwan.

#### **Diaoyu Island Does Not Belong to Ryukyu Island**

Just as our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced, the Diaoyutai archipelago consists of islets which are subordinate to our country's Taiwan. In "Japan Directory" published in the Ming Dynasty, it was written as follows: "Diaoyu Islet is Xiaodong's small islet." Xiaodong referred to Taiwan, and it was clearly pointed out here Diaoyu Island was an island subordinate to Taiwan. The Diaoyutai archipelago consists of islets subordinate to Taiwan, not to the Ryukyu Islands.

When I arrived at this point, I learned from the 1830 newscast [date not given as published] on Hong Kong TVB [Television Broadcasts Limited]: Japan used warships and a fighter plane to intercept and intimidate Taiwan fishing boats heading toward the Diaoyuta archipelago. This is a serious matter between China and Japan. Our Taiwan compatriots' grievances against the action of the veiled invasion by the Japanese Government of the territory of our Diaoyutai, are totally understandable. Taiwan fishing boats go to their own country's territory, and what is wrong with that in terms of reason and law? We suggest disputes between countries be solved by the method of peaceful consultation.

#### **The Incident Is Not Accidental**

The use of the armed force of the Self-Defence Force by Japan to intervene is totally in contradiction with the pacifist prewar Japanese Constitution and is a sign of the rise of the right-wing force and of militarism in Japan. This time, the brazen use of force by Japan's Self-Defence Force, indicates it wants to use force to settle international disputes. The incident was not accidental; for a long time Japan has wanted to give it a trial. In the Gulf crisis, the international community, including the United States, has not requested Japan to send troops; but Japan has volunteered to send its troops overseas, and has made this as an important step to change its prewar pacifist Constitution. On 16 October, the Japanese Government eventually suggested the Diet discuss the "UN peaceful cooperation law." This is just as China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has pointed out: "The core problem which this law must solve is to break through the restricted area whereby Japan could not send troops overseas for the past 45 years since the war." Seeing this proposal, the Japanese Diet has had heated debates, grievances occurred outside Japan, and the

people in various Asian countries feel very uneasy. At present, the incident has happened, and Japan's Self-Defence Force has showed its muscle in the area of Diaoyutai archipelago. Can this not arouse a strong response from various Asian peoples including the Japanese people? The Japanese Government should do the good turns itself, and remember the advice from the official of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs: The Japanese Government should "act prudently," "otherwise, it will inevitably hurt the feeling of the peoples in various Asian countries, and this eventually will not be beneficial to Japan itself."

#### **TA KUNG PAO Editorial on Diaoyu Sovereignty**

HK2410073390 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
24 Oct 90 p 2

[Editorial: "There Should Be No Ambiguity on the Question of Sovereignty Over the Diaoyu Islands"]

[Text] On 22 October, in answer to a question asked by a Taiwan UNITED DAILY NEWS reporter on the Chinese Government's comments about Japan dispatching naval ships and planes to intercept Taiwan fishermen going to the Diaoyu Islands, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that the Diaoyu Islands are an intrinsic part of Chinese territory and that China has indisputable sovereignty over them. The Chinese Government has strongly demanded that the Japanese Government immediately stop all activities infringing on Chinese sovereignty over the Diaoyu Islands and their adjacent waters.

This is another statement by the Chinese Foreign Ministry on China's stand and attitude concerning sovereignty over the Diaoyu Islands. The first statement was made by a Chinese Foreign Ministry press spokesman on 18 October as follows: The Diaoyu Islands are an intrinsic part of Chinese territory, it is a violation of Chinese sovereignty for a right-wing Japanese organization to set up beacon towers on the Diaoyu Islands; the Chinese Government strongly demands that the Japanese Government immediately take measures to stop the above-mentioned activity of the right-wing Japanese organization, and prevent the recurrence of similar events.

In less than a week, the Chinese Government once again stated its demand through a Foreign Ministry spokesman, making it clear that China has sovereignty over the Diaoyu Islands. The Japanese Government should have been aware of this. This incident was provoked by the Japanese side. The Diaoyu Islands are a group of small, barren, and uninhabited islands. But the right-wing Japanese organization has gone so far as to equate Japanese sovereignty over its four northern islands with the Diaoyu Islands, clamoring that Japan will recover the "Senkaku Islands" in an attempt to arouse Japanese national sentiments. This is fundamentally wrong.



Japan has sovereignty over the four northern islands, and China has always supported Japan in recovering these islands from the Soviet Union. But the Diaoyu Islands are a group of small islands belonging to the territorial waters of China's Taiwan Province. China possesses a host of effective proof testifying that the Diaoyu Islands have belonged to China since the Ming Dynasty. During the 1894-95 Sino-Japanese war, Japan occupied the Chinese territory of Taiwan and put the Diaoyu Islands under the jurisdiction of Yilan County in the northeastern part of Taiwan. After Japan was defeated and surrendered in 1945, the then Chinese Government recovered its sovereignty over Taiwan and the Penghu Islands. Naturally this included the Diaoyu Islands. But the U.S. Armed Forces [as published] put these islands under Okinawa's administration after their occupation of the Ryukyu Islands. When the U.S. Armed Forces returned sovereignty over Okinawa to Japan in 1972, the Diaoyu Islands were included. Since then Japan has been talking plausibly about its "sovereignty over the Senkaku Islands." It is a matter of course that China does not recognize this illicit transfer of Chinese territory.

During Sino-Japanese negotiations for diplomatic normalization in the early 1970's, China determinedly gave up the claim for war compensation from Japan, out of consideration for the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people. Chinese and Japanese leaders expressed the idea of letting the next generation resolve the Diaoyu Islands issue. According to this spirit, the Japanese Government should not have allowed the right-wing Japanese organization to engage in an activity violating Chinese sovereignty. It should be noted that the Chinese people were the victims of Japanese militarists in the past 100 years, and anti-Japanese militarist feelings still remain in the minds of the Chinese civilians. "If enmity is not settled amicably there is no end to it." As long as the Japanese Government does not connive at or tolerate the right-wing organization's activities on the Diaoyu Islands aimed at stirring up national sentiments and violating Chinese sovereignty, the Chinese Government will take a sincere and friendly attitude toward the Japanese Government and people.

At present the Japanese Government should speedily stop the right-wing organization's activities of building beacon towers and painting flags on the Diaoyu Islands and should not allow the recurrence of similar events. This disturbance should ease and eventually calm down. The Chinese Government and people are not willing to see the deterioration of this incident, because it could affect the existing relations between these two neighboring countries. Regrettably, the Japanese Government still stresses that the "Senkaku Islands are Japan's intrinsic territory," and even dispatched naval ships to drive Taiwan fishermen out. The Japanese Government should understand the consequences that might arise from conflict between the two sides! Hong Kong compatriots have for the last few days expressed their protests to the Japanese Consulate General. If this incident is

allowed to continue, it could be like a snowball rolling forward, difficult to stop. For the sake of peace and friendly relations, the best policy is stop it promptly.

The advantageous or disadvantageous development of the Diaoyu Islands issue is quite clear. The best policy is handle it sensibly and stop it promptly.

#### **Commentary Chides Japan's Plan To Send Troops**

*HK2510124490 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
24 Oct 90 p 6*

["Commentary" by Dong Ming (0392 2494): "Reaction to Japan's Intention of Dispatching Troops Abroad"]

[Text] Japan is now holding its 119th provisional parliamentary meeting. One of the main topics of the meeting is the deliberations over the government-submitted "United Nations Peace Cooperation Bill." As the key issue of the bill involves dispatching troops abroad, it has evoked repercussions at home and abroad. Media reaction, disputes between the government and the public, the government's reply, and old things under a new guise differ from each other. But all these are focused on one question: Is it necessary to dispatch troops abroad?

In the 45 years after the war, Japan has always regarded dispatching troops abroad as a restricted issue. Japan's new Constitution stipulates Japan renounces war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes; never maintains land, sea, and air forces as well as other war potential; and never recognizes the right of the nation to wage war. For this reason, the Japanese Diet especially adopted a resolution in the early 1950's prohibiting the Self-Defense Forces from being dispatched abroad. The Japanese Government also stated on numerous occasions that it will not dispatch its Self-Defense Forces abroad. Not long after the Gulf crisis, the current Japanese prime minister also declared Japan has no intention of dispatching troops to the Middle East. While the words were still ringing in the ears, the Japanese Government proposed the "United Nations Peace Cooperation Bill" aimed at dispatching troops abroad under the excuse of drafting "Middle East policies."

The war of aggression launched by Japanese militarists in the past caused grave harm to the nation and the people and also brought great suffering to the neighboring Asian countries. The Japanese people have reacted strongly, and the people of all countries in Asia have been sensitive to the Japanese Government's intention of dispatching troops abroad. When the Japanese Government took advantage of the Gulf crisis to make public the motion of dispatching troops abroad, there was a public outcry in Japan. The inhabitants expressed their opposition to the government's intention to dispatch troops abroad. They held rallies or took to the streets, urging the government to draw a lesson from the past war and abide by the peace Constitution. A number

of them pointed out the "United Nations Peace Cooperation Bill" is aimed at pushing the Self-Defense Forces to the front stage "in the garb of peace" and paving the way for dispatching troops abroad in the future. Some influential newspapers asked the government: Why is it necessary to send abroad the Self-Defense Forces which are "specially responsible for defense?" At the Diet debate, the parties not in office, including the Japan Socialist Party, Japan Communist Party, and Honest Government Party strongly urged the government to abide by the Constitution and respect the parliamentary resolution on prohibiting the Self-Defense Forces from being dispatched abroad. Even within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, there are views against the government bill. They openly pointed out that no troops should be dispatched abroad under any circumstance and the gate to a military power must never be opened.

For historical reasons, the countries and regions in Asia have followed Japan's move with close attention. The newspapers carried articles or commentaries, indicating their alertness to the intention of the Japanese Government. According to newspapers from Singapore and South Korea, if the dispatching of Japan's Self-Defense Forces to the Middle East becomes a reality, it will be possible for Japan to dispatch troops abroad in the future. Instead of sitting back and watching Japan become a military power, the Asian nations should heighten their vigilance against the signal issued by the Self-Defense Forces of changing their nature.

The question of Japan dispatching troops abroad has a bearing on what road Japan will take in the future. It should be noted if the Japanese Government breaks the policy of not dispatching troops abroad which it has pursued since the war, the spirit of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution will exist in name only. Moreover, Japan's image in the world will be damaged, particularly in Asia. It will also bring unstable factors to peace in Asia and the whole world. As pointed out by the Japanese with insight, only by drawing a lesson, making self-examination of the wars launched in the past, and never resorting to force can Japan enjoy a position in the international community and truly contribute to peace in Asia and the world.

### WEN WEI PO Editorial on Gulf Tactics

HK2510103090 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
25 Oct 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Bush Probably Changes Tactics"]

[Text] Recently, oil prices dropped a little bit, and the share market began to improve. It is because people in economic circles think war is unlikely in the Gulf.

That war seems unlikely can be illustrated by the new moves made by Iraq and the United States. Starting from 20 October, Iraq's tanks headed north from Kuwait, and its huge combat forces are now stationed in the disputed areas before the invasion, that is, the Maerta [7456 5101 0100] District, the Lumaila [7627 6701 2139] oil field, Bubiyan Island, and Waba [3907 1572] Island. Saudi Arabia's defense minister once said: "Arab countries can give land to brother countries," implying Kuwait can make concessions on some border areas in exchange for the withdrawal of Iraqi troops. Shortly after that, in Kuwait, the Iraq-controlled newspapers said: In Baghdad, a popular story goes saying Saddam Husayn has a dream in which he saw Allah, Muhammad, who told him he has made a mistake by pointing his rockets in the wrong direction. "You know the correct direction, you can change it."

It seems that Saddam is trying to create some mystery, in an attempt to attribute all the possible changes to Muhammad, looking for a way to back off.

According to foreign reports, although Iraq has a rich oil output, it is now unable to import chemical materials for oil refining and processing; therefore, its oil refining ability decreases, and oil for civil use becomes inadequate, to the extent that rationing is now needed. Iraq's aircraft, tanks, and armored cars need imported spare parts and special lubrication oil to maintain normal operation. If the confrontation lasts for a long time, Iraq's equipment will gradually wear out, and its combat ability will greatly decrease. Time is unfavorable to Iraq. The United States thinks as long as the economic embargo continues, Iraq will eventually withdraw troops unconditionally from Kuwait.

In the United States, the wish for a peaceful settlement to the Gulf crisis has been voiced by some officials. The main reasons are antiwar demonstrations have taken place in many U.S. cities, President Bush has faced the difficult situation of Congress' hindrance concerning the



budget, the mid-term election in November is not favorable to the Republicans, and seats will probably be lost in both the House and Senate. Nevertheless, Bush will not act rashly before the mid-term election.

What is more serious is the tense situation in the Gulf has pushed up oil prices, and the oil-exporting countries are the main beneficiaries, among which the Soviet Union, Britain, and China have all had increased foreign exchanges, while the United States, being an oil-importing country, has suffered disadvantages resulting from the increase in oil prices. Those in financial and economic circles in the country blame Bush for miscalculation; they demand Bush get rid of the pressure on the rapid increase in oil prices as soon as possible.

Bush has wanted to go his own way and use force, and use saturation bombing to destroy Iraq. But some economic strategists told him it is easy to remove Saddam; however, by doing so, the United States has to support a moderate Iraqi administration to fill the vacancy. The United States must also give a huge amount of aid to Iraq and help it rebuild on devastated land, and this will cost \$100 billion. If no aid is given, then another Arab leader, also radical and hostile toward the United States, will emerge on Iraqi soil.

Amid this impasse, the moderate Arab countries have also tried to pull tricks, demanding the United States simultaneously solve the problem of the Israeli-Arab conflict and of the right for Palestinians to build a state. Once the case of Saddam is settled, nationalism among Arab countries will rise, and those Arab countries seeking U.S. protection as well as those trying to preserve their monarchies will face another storm.

French President Mitterrand has already proposed: If Iraq withdraws its troops unconditionally, then, various sides will discuss a settlement to Israeli-Arab disputes as well as the disputes in Lebanon. Bush said at an UN General Assembly meeting, "there is an order of priorities for solving the Gulf crisis and other Middle East problems," but he implied that after the Gulf crisis is solved, the United States is willing to help solve the Israeli-Arab disputes.

The United States has recognized the quicker Saddam is knocked out, the more troublesome the situation facing the United States in the Middle East will become, and thus it will result in more conflict. Because of this, by utilizing the "neither war nor peace" situation to weaken Saddam and force him to retreat, but maintaining the danger that Saddam will return at any time, the United States will have more room to maneuver for controlling the Middle East situation.

### Article Views Changes, 'Standoff' in Gulf

HK2310125190 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese  
1 Oct 90 pp 4, 5

[Article by Ke Si (2688 2448): "Delicate Changes Amid the Standoff"]

[Text] Although Iraq is having a hard time under a) that political, economic, and military pressure, so far it has refused to pull out from Kuwait. The United States is facing an increasingly insistent call from the international community for a political solution. In particular, hamstrung by many factors inside and outside of the country, it has scaled down its military tone. The standoff in the Gulf crisis is expected to last for a while.

With the present Gulf crisis situation coming to a standoff and there being neither war nor peace, all parties involved are stepping up arrangements, deployments, and counter-measure study in an effort to influence the development to their advantage. The struggle has become far more complicated.

### Faced With Military, Economic, and Political Pressure, Iraq Is Now in a More Difficult Situation

On the military front, pursuing the operational plan "Desert Shield," the United States has continued to dispatch troops to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf area, boosting the total present forces to a 160,000-strong level, which includes the 75,000 airlifted to the Gulf area, the 30,000- to 40,000-strong naval forces on board the warships deployed in the area, and the 45,000 to 50,000 marines (with some still on their way) arriving in landing boats. Most of the U.S. Saudi-stationed forces have pushed from their assembly areas 50 to 100 miles toward the Saudi-Kuwaiti border, and some marines are already less than 35 miles away from the border. The 24th Infantry and 101st Airborne Divisions have built up forward-position bases and front supply bases. On 14 September, the Japanese and American forces conducted for the first time a live ammunition maneuver near the Kuwaiti border. Meanwhile, France has sent 14 vessels, including aircraft carrier Clemenceau, and 9,000 troops. On the 15th, President Mitterrand decided to send another 4,000 troops, 30 war planes, 48 helicopters and 48 tanks to Saudi Arabia. And the troops of other countries have also been arriving. Egypt and Syria are going to send tens of thousands more, thus boosting the total number of United Arab forces and the forces of Islamic countries to 100,000.

Economically, the warships of the multinational force have enforced a tight blockade of ships in or out of Iraq, and measures such as boat search and armed interception. The sanctions have created serious difficulties for

Iraq. The stopping of its oil export alone has costed it about \$2 billion. International economic sanctions have resulted in food supply problems. Iraq has started food rationing, but the rations are decreasing, and food is difficult to come by. People are leaving Baghdad to hunt for food. At present the United States, Britain, and France are discussing an air blockade on Iraq in an attempt to sever its connections with the outside world.

Politically, the United Nations have recently adopted Resolution 667. Countries have continued to condemn Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, holding hostages, and closing down foreign embassies in Iraq. Twelve Arab League member states such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia have called an emergency meeting of foreign ministers which further demanded Iraq compensate Kuwait's losses. Some countries previously close to it have begun to distance themselves in various ways. Iraq is becoming increasingly isolated from the international community.

#### **Understanding Between the United States and the Soviet Union Has Deepened but Contradictions Between Allied Nations Are Widening**

At the request of the United States, U.S. and Soviet leaders met in Helsinki on 9 September to discuss the Gulf crisis. The joint communique issued after the talks "again called on Iraq to unconditionally withdraw from Kuwait, to restore the legal Kuwaiti government, and release all hostages." Both sides stated "as long as the crisis remains, the United States and Soviet Union will join forces against the Iraqi invasion" and will work "jointly to study and lay down a regional security structure and take up measures to promote peace and stability." International media hailed the meeting as "a landmark in the two superpowers' cooperation in resolving regional conflicts." Another report revealed disagreement had remained on adopting military action; the Soviet Union was particularly worried that the U.S. Army in the Gulf might become a long-term presence. But Bush has given assurances to Gorbachev that the U.S. Army will pull out once the crisis is over. To show appreciation for Soviet cooperation over the Gulf problem, Bush sent Secretary of State Baker and the secretary of commerce, together with 15 American top businessmen, to the Soviet Union to study the issue of economic aid. This completely shattered any illusions Iraq had about the Soviet Union, and no doubt was a serious blow to Iraq.

The United States has received much support from its West European allies in the joint move to apply sanctions on Iraq. As the situation evolved, however, contradictions between the two sides began to increase. First, on burden sharing, West European countries had earlier agreed to aid only Jordan, Egypt, and Turkey, countries which are more heavily affected by the crisis, and would not pay for the expenditure in connection with U.S. Gulf-stationed troops. Later, after some persuasion by the United States, West Germany stated it will offer DM3.3 billion in aid to the United States and other countries. On the problem of dispatching troops, only

Britain has stated it would increase the number of troops, by a small amount. After Iraqi soldiers stormed the French Embassy in Kuwait and abducted a military attache, France, however, also decided to increase its troops. West European countries and Japan strongly favor a peaceful resolution and oppose the United States resorting to military action. The European Parliament passed on 21 September a resolution emphatically stating "ultimately the crisis can only be resolved through diplomatic channels."

#### **The Increasingly Intense Call for a Peaceful Solution Makes Military Action Increasingly Difficult**

Recently the call for a peaceful solution of the Gulf crisis has become increasingly stronger. West European countries are all stating explicitly, through various channels, that they want a political solution of the crisis. Bush himself admitted that, during their meeting, Gorbachev made "a very convincing case of a peaceful solution, which is also the best choice." Media opinion suggests the Soviet attitude will have some restraints on the United States' next move. Moreover, Arab and Third World countries all hope for a peaceful solution, with some actively working for a reconciliation. Only a very small number of countries would like to see military conflict between the United States and Iraq. For example, Kuwait, which senses any settlement by negotiation will sacrifice Kuwait's interests, and Israel would like to see Iraqi military strength—its strongest threat—destroyed by the United States.

Meanwhile, within the United States more and more people are becoming opposed to military action. An opinion poll shows 70 to 80 percent favor sending troops to the Gulf area but only 10 to 15 percent approve actual use of force. Recently there have appeared new anti-war organizations which call for a stop to possible "carnage" in the Middle East.

As the Gulf situation evolves and the attitudes of various countries are clarified, the Bush administration is cautiously weighing odds and gains and choosing options. Recently people have discovered Bush and his senior aides have toned down the key and stopped the strong words used in the early stages of Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, and have started formulating a more practical policy for the present Gulf crisis and looking for a long-term security arrangement in the region. There are, in sum, five reasons why the United States has grown increasingly hesitant to use military action: One, its fear for the lives of the 3,000 American hostages and other Western hostages. Two, the fear that Iraq may attack the Arabian Peninsula's oilfields in retaliation, that this may trigger the third oil crisis in the West. Third, the fear that it may be dragged in a long drawn-out war, similar to the Vietnam war, from which it cannot extricate itself. Fourth, the fear that international alliance against Iraq might break up and the rise of another anti-American wave in Mideast countries. Fifth, the fear of provoking strong opposition within the country which may in turn affect the November mid-term election and dash Bush's

hope of being re-elected. Therefore, media opinion believes the United States would not easily go to war if it is not sure of a quick victory. Still, so far it has enjoyed a better position in the contest and will not be the first to make concessions. At the same time, the present U.S. and international community's pressure is not sufficiently strong to force a compromise out of Iraq. Therefore, the stalemate between the United States and Iraq will continue.

Media opinion estimates that, as a result of transportation factors, U.S. deployment will only be completed by mid-October, when U.S. troops will number 200,000 to 250,000, complete with heavy arms such as tanks and with them, stronger attack strength and more military options. Given all these conditions, however, most people still think that war is avoidable.

#### **Zou Jiahua Meets Foreign Economists, Scholars**

OW2410202490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1638 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—State Councillor Zou Jiahua today met here with foreign economists and scholars attending the international seminar on interlinked country model system.

Zou Jiahua, also minister of the State Planning Commission, said that China is a developing country in Asia, in which there are also developed nations. They will promote economic and technological exchanges by holding such kind international meeting.

During the 3-day session, 35 noted economists and scholars from 16 countries in Asia-Pacific region and international organizations explore the issue of world economic development.

#### **Seminar Plans To Review UN-Assisted Projects**

OW2310203390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1632 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Chengdu, October 23 (XINHUA)—A seminar on the implementation of the projects financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Asian and Pacific regions opened today in this capital of Sichuan Province.

At the 11-day seminar, 60 representatives from 17 countries and international organizations will review the projects sponsored by the United Nations organization in underdeveloped countries in recent years.

With a total membership of 143 countries, the Rome-based IFAD aims to assist developing countries in their agricultural development by raising funds and offering preferential terms in a bid to raise grain production, eliminate poverty and malnutrition and help poor farmers in their fight against poverty.

Addressing the seminar, Wang Lianzheng, Chinese vice minister of agriculture, praised the efforts of IFAD in

fighting poverty and briefed participants on China's stable political and economic situation.

Since it became a member of IFAD in 1980, China has made contributions to IFAD and carried out six projects with IFAD loans totaling 135.8 million U.S. dollars.

Three of the projects have been completed and the rest are going on well. Sichuan Province has made remarkable achievements in implementing an IFAD-sponsored animal husbandry project in the past year.

The success of the Sichuan project has attracted the attention of IFAD, and the organization decided to hold a seminar in this province in order to sum up the experience for others to follow.

#### **Asia-Pacific Nephrology Meeting Notes Treatments**

OW2210032690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0255 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA)—Efforts to combine Western and Chinese traditional medicine in the treatment of nephroses have proved more therapeutic than the popular international practice, according to reports from the Fourth Asia-Pacific Nephrology Conference.

The Chinese herbal medicine, tripterygium wilfordii, used for the past 10 years in the treatment of primary nephritis, lupus glomerulonephritis and purpura nephritis, has succeeded in freeing the hormone-dependent patients of the associated side-effects, and has increased the cure rate from 64 to 83 percent.

Another kind of Chinese medicinal herb, rheum officinal, used to treat chronic renal failure, has been proved, through clinical follow-up observations, to extend a patient's life and delay the process of uremia, with slight side effects. Treatments with rheum officinal have demonstrated better curative powers than the popular world practice.

The reports say that China's treatment of systematic lupus sebaceous nephritis, a chronic disease, is the most successful in the world, with a 93 percent post-treatment two year survival rate. The world average survival rate is under 80 percent.

The reports also say that China has made great achievements in the research of chronic nephritis and the nephritis related to hepatitis-b virus.

#### **United States & Canada**

#### **Shanghai Joint Venture Plans Beijing Exhibition**

OW2310105890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0930 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Shanghai, October 23 (XINHUA)—The Raychen Shanghai Cable Accessories Ltd, jointly run by China



and the Raychen Corp. of the United States, is to hold a high-tech materials exhibition in Beijing.

During the exhibition, from October 23 to October 25, Raychen will show its high-tech products and some experts from Raychen Corp. will give lectures.

The company was set up in Shanghai's Caohejing High-Tech Park in April this year with a total investment of 14.6 million U.S. dollars, of which 80 percent was from the American partner. It mainly produces heat-shrinkable materials, glass fiber and other materials used in posts and telecommunications.

In the past six months, its products have been used by telecommunications departments in Harbin, Changchun, Guangzhou and Xian cities.

### **Beijing Jeep Corporation Engine Plant Opens**

*OW2310023490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1634 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA)—The Beijing Jeep Corporation Ltd (BJC), a Sino-U.S. joint venture, today put into use an engine plant manufacturing engines for its Cherokee Jeeps.

The plant will enable the corporation to produce motor engines locally and increase the localization rate of parts making to 40.4 percent.

The launch ceremony was held in front of the plant workshop this morning. Minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, Zou Jiahua, and U.S. Ambassador to People's Republic of China, James Lilley cut the ribbon.

The American ambassador said: "'Beijing Jeep' is a sign of Sino-U.S. cooperation which indicates we believe the future development of China's economy."

BJC's chairman of board of directors, Wu Zhongliang, said in the ceremony the operation of the plant marked a new stage of the localization of Cherokee Jeep production.

The plant, which cost 134.52 million yuan in its construction which began February 1988, will turn out 30,000 four-cylinder Cherokee engines a year and will expand to 80,000—100,000 in five years.

BJC has kept increasing production in recent years. This year it will manufacture 41,831 Jeeps, among which 7,600 are Cherokees, still far from the demand of the Chinese market. The engine plant will enable BJC to expand production.

### **Computerworld, U.S. Firm Form Joint Venture**

*OW2410113990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1049 GMT 24 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—An agreement for a second joint-venture between China Computerworld Publishing and Servicing Company (CCPSC) and the U.S.-based International Data Group (IDG) was signed recently in Beijing.

This announcement was made at the 10th anniversary celebration of the founding of CCPSC today in the Great Hall of the People.

Patrick J. McGovern, chairman of the board of IDG and vice chairman of CCPSC, said that China Computerworld is one of the best of the company's (IDG) joint ventures in 44 countries throughout the world.

"Just as China won many gold medals in the 11th Asian Games," he said, "China won another gold in the endeavors of CCPSC as well." McGovern added that he is full of confidence in the second decade of joint venture participation with China.

CCPSC, one of the earliest Sino-foreign joint ventures, established China's first specialized computer journal in 1980.

The publishing company CSPSC uses IDG information systems to provide information about the latest developments in the world's computer industry. The company also introduces advanced foreign technical expertise and equipment to domestic enterprises.

CCPSC also provides foreign readers with information concerning major technical achievements in China's computer industry, thus promoting information exchanges between China and the rest of the world.

### **Soviet Union**

#### **Ding Guangen Hosts Dinner for Officials**

*OW2410133090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1231 GMT 24 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Ding Guangen, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), met and hosted a dinner for a group of vacationing party officials of the Soviet Union here this evening.

Zhu Liang, member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the committee's International Liaison Department, and N.N. Solovyev, ambassador of the Soviet Union to China, were present.

The guests led by U.A. Manaenkov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and secretary of the committee, arrived here on October 11. They have also visited Guangzhou, Haikou and Zhuhai.

### Inner Mongolia Increases Border Trade

OW2410043890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0241 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Hohhot, October 24 (XINHUA)—By the end of August this year, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region had registered a total import and export trade volume worth 672 million Swiss francs (about 467 million U.S. dollars) with the Soviet Union and Mongolia.

Last year, Inner Mongolia's border trade volume with the two countries reached 194 million Swiss francs.

Inner Mongolia resumed border trade with the Soviet Union in 1983 and with Mongolia in 1985.

In 1983 its border trade volume was only 2.73 million Swiss francs.

In recent years Inner Mongolia has also developed labor service exports, technical co-operation and joint ventures with the two neighboring countries.

Last year the region signed economic and technical contracts involving 107.8 million Swiss francs with the Soviet Union and Mongolia.

## Northeast Asia

### Anniversary of PVC Korean War Involvement

#### 'Farewell Letter' Published

OW2010220190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1653 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (XINHUA)—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has published a farewell letter written by the People's Volunteers of China (PVC) 32 years ago on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the PVC's participation in the Korean war, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) reported today.

The letter, written in the name of the whole commanders and soldiers of the PVC, was delivered to DPRK leader Kim Il-sung and others, its people and Army in October 1958 when the Chinese troops withdrew from the country, the KCNA said.

It said the publication, which has a collection of the signature of all the PVC's officers and soldiers in it, signifies the heroism and the spirit of the proletarian internationalism of the Chinese Army and the Sino-DPRK friendship.

#### Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

OW2410155190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1447 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (XINHUA)—The Chinese party and government delegation headed by Li

Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and state councillor, arrived here today.

The delegation will attend activities organized by the Korean party and government to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the day when the Chinese People's Volunteers entered Korea to fight the war. It will also pay a goodwill visit to the country.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Pong-yul, vice minister of the People's Armed Forces, and other high-ranking officials. Chinese ambassador to the DPRK Zheng Yi was also present.

A grand ceremony was held at the airport which was decorated with slogans of "Long live Sino-Korean militant friendship cemented with blood," and "Pass on the traditional Sino-Korean friendship from generation to generation."

Arriving on the same plane was the friendship delegation of the Chinese people led by Huang Huang, secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional party committee.

#### Zhang Zhen Leads Delegation

OW2410181090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1516 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (XINHUA)—Vice-Marshal O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces, met here today with the delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers.

The delegation, led by General Zhang Zhen, president of the National Defense University of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, is made up of hero and model volunteers, and family members of martyred volunteers.

The vice-marshal expressed a warm welcome to the Chinese guests who have come to take part in the Korean celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the former Chinese People's Volunteers' entry, which is considered an historic event between the two countries.

Friendship and solidarity between the Sino-Korean peoples and armies are to be further consolidated and developed, he added.

Meanwhile, General Zhang said the former volunteers officers would never forget the deep concern and support given by the Korean party, government and people during their stay in Korea. He said the Chinese people and Army would cherish the Sino-Korean friendship cemented with blood and make efforts to further develop it.

After the meeting, the Korean vice-marshal gave a dinner in honor of the Chinese delegation.

### Friendship Bridge Named

OW2410201990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1547 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Sinuiju, Korea, October 23 (XINHUA)—The Yalujiang Bridge linking Chinese border city Dandong and Korean border city Sinuiju was named "the Sino-Korean Friendship Bridge" in a ceremony at the bridgehead here today.

Among those present at the ceremony were Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and party leader of the bordering North Pyongan Province, and a delegation from China's Liaoning Province bordering with Korea.

Built in 1940, the bridge was bombed many times by U.S. planes during the Korean war, but it remained unblocked and has become an important transportation line between Korea and China since the war.

### Li Tieying at Pyongyang Meeting

OW2410231290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1548 GMT 24 Oct 90

[By reporter Li Nengqing (7812 7456 2953)]

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (XINHUA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sponsored a central report meeting at Pyongyang's 2 August Cultural Hall this afternoon to mark the 40th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] into the Korean War.

Vice Marshal O Chin-u, member of the Korean Workers' Party [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau, and minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces; Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, and vice president; Yi Kun-mo, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, and premier of the State Administrative Council; members and candidate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and vice premiers of the State Administrative Council attended the report meeting.

All the members of the Chinese party and government delegation headed by Li Tieying, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and state councillor, attended the report meeting.

Also present at the meeting were members of the Chinese people's friendship delegation headed by Huang Huang, secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region CPC Committee, and all the members of the delegations of former CPV representatives, CPV heroes, and dependents of CPV martyrs.

The Chinese and Korean national anthems were played at the beginning of the meeting. Then, Colonel General Choe Kwang, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Armed Forces, gave a report. He said:

The U.S. imperialists launched an aggressive war against Korea on 25 June 1950. At the moment when the Korean people and the People's Armed Forces used their blood to defend their fatherland and carry out vigorous struggles against the U.S. imperialists, our fraternal Chinese people, on 25 October 1950, sent their fine sons and daughters to the Korean front to take part in the war, holding high the banner of "resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea, safeguarding the home and defending the country." That was internationalist assistance. The CPV's participation in the Korean war is an example of proletarian internationalism, and they have made enormous contributions to safeguarding world peace and security.

He said: The Korean people are jealous of the Korean-Chinese friendship and they will do their best to consolidate and develop this friendship from one generation to another.

Then, Li Tieying, head of the Chinese party and government delegation, gave a speech at the meeting. He said: Forty years ago, when the U.S. imperialist aggressors overran the beautiful land of Korea and the flames of the war spread to the banks of the Yalu Jiang, the Chinese people, in response to the great call of their great leader Chairman Mao Zedong to "resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, safeguard the home and defend the motherland," sent the CPV, composed of their fine sons and daughters, to Korea to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people against the aggressors. This chapter of friendship, which is written with the blood of the Chinese and Korean peoples, will shine forever in the annals of the two countries' friendly relations!

He said: Since the Korean armistice, the WPK and the Korean Government have made unremitting efforts to achieve lasting peace and national reunification on the Korean peninsula, and the series of rational proposals and suggestions they put forward have won the acclamation of people throughout the world and the widespread attention of the international community. Peace and stability on the Korean peninsula are closely associated with peace and stability in Northeast Asia, Asia, and even the world as a whole. We always maintain that the fundamental way to settle the Korean issue is one in which the northern and southern sides of Korea can solve their reunification issue through consultations and dialogues without outside interference. This being the case, the United States should pull its troops out of South Korea so as to facilitate the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue. This is also the common wish and request of people of all countries who are concerned with the development of the situation on the Korean peninsula.

He said: The CPC, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the Korean people's great cause of fighting for national independence and peaceful reunification, and firmly support President Kim Il-song's plan of establishing a



Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. We are convinced that the Korean people's reunification cause will surmount every difficulty and win final victories.

After Comrades Choe Kwang and Li Tieying concluded their speeches, they exchanged brocade banners. The report meeting came to a close amid the strains of the Internationale.

Following the report meeting, the Korean Ministry of Culture and Art performed a grand-scale dance, "The Song of Happiness," in honor of the Chinese party and government delegation and other delegations in Korea to take part in the commemoration activities.

This afternoon, Li Tieying and other comrades visited Mangyongdae, Kim Il-sung's former residence, and the 1 August Stadium.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial

OW2410224890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1608 GMT 24 Oct 90

[RENMIN RIBAO 25 October editorial: "The Great Friendship Cemented by Blood—Marking the 40th Anniversary of the Entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers Into the Korean War"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)—Today is the 40th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] into the Korean war. The Chinese people, imbued with profound internationalist sentiments of the proletariat, join the fraternal Korean people in marking this unforgettable historic day.

Forty years ago, the United States launched the war of aggression against Korea, and the flames of the war spread to the banks of the Yalu Jiang. The Korean people rose to fight. Under the wise leadership of the CPC and Chairman Mao Zedong, and in order to resist the U.S. aggression and aid Korea and protect their own homes and country, the CPV, who were fine sons and daughters of the Chinese people, marched valiantly and spiritedly across the Yalu Jiang to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people. During the extremely arduous and bloody war that lasted more than three years, the CPV, under the warm solicitude of the Korean people, displayed a high degree of patriotism and internationalism. Sharing life and death with officers and men of the Korean People's Army, they charged into enemy positions and eventually defeated the powerful enemy. This great victory stopped the war from spreading; safeguarded the peace and security of China, Korea and the Far East; and facilitated socialist revolution and construction in China and Korea. After the war, CPV officers and men actively assisted the Korean people in healing their war wounds and rebuilding their homes. Then, with great reluctance to part, they finally returned home gloriously.

Over the past 40 years, the great friendship cemented by the blood of the Chinese and Korean peoples has gone through all kinds of severe tests, and it has continued to

deepen and develop. The two countries have been learning from each other, supporting each other, and carrying out broad exchange and cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and scientific-technological spheres. In recent years, leaders of the two countries have visited each other many times, and the friendship between the two countries has been even further consolidated. The two countries have also been cooperating closely with each other and supporting each other in handling international affairs. We are pleased from the bottom of our heart with the successes our two countries have achieved in safeguarding Asian and world peace, and in promoting Third World solidarity and the progress of mankind.

Peaceful reunification of their fatherland has been the long-cherished dream of all the Korean people. For a long time, the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government, for the sake of achieving independence and the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, have put forward a series of reasonable proposals and suggestions. The plan of establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-sung has charted the correct direction and course for the peaceful reunification of Korea. The two recent high-level talks held between the premiers of the northern and southern sides of Korea since the division of Korea are important events in the endeavor on the part of the North and the South to improve their relations, and they are conducive to eliminating the two sides' confrontation and estrangement, stabilizing the situation on the Korean Peninsula, and eventually achieving Korea's independence and peaceful reunification. The Chinese Government and people always support the Korean people's just cause of reunifying their fatherland peacefully. The U.S. Armed Forces still stationed in South Korea must pull out from there as quickly as possible, so that the Korean people themselves can settle their problem, namely, the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, without any outside interference.

Sharing the same mountains and rivers, China and Korea are friendly neighbors whose relations are as close as lips and teeth, and the Chinese and Korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing joys and sorrows and going thick and thin together. We are convinced that the profound friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples and the friendly cooperation between the two countries will pass from one generation to another.

#### Wu Xueqian Views Reunification

OW 10173490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1624 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Ambassador Chu Chang-chun of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China hosted a banquet at the embassy here this evening to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the day when the Chinese People's Volunteers entered Korea to fight the war.

Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice premier; Gen. Qin Jiwei, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defense; and leading members of departments concerning China's party, government and Army; attended the banquet.

In a toast at the banquet, Ambassador Chu Chang-chun spoke highly of the merits the Chinese People's Volunteers made in the war. The fact that the Chinese People's Volunteers entered Korea to fight the war, he said, demonstrated the military friendship and revolutionary morality of the Chinese people towards the Korean people. "This was a living example of proletarian internationalism," he stressed.

Chu Chang-chun thanked the Chinese party, government and people for their active support of the socialist construction of the Korean people and their efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Wu Xueqian said that the victory of the Chinese and Korean peoples in the war greatly contributed to the safeguarding of peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

The Chinese people, he added, are deeply concerned in the cause of the Korean people to reunify their fatherland. Wu said, "recently several eye-catching changes have appeared in the North-South relations of Korea. The prime ministers of the two sides have held two rounds of talks and reached agreements on a number of questions on improving the bilateral relations. This is in keeping with the aspiration of the Korean people as a whole."

He added that China hopes the dialogues between the North and South will continue to achieve results in order to ease the tense situation in the Korean peninsula and create favorable conditions for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The Chinese party, government and people, he added, will, as in the past, resolutely support the Korean people in their cause for the reunification of their fatherland.

#### **Li Tieying Given Honor**

*OW2510081990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 24 Oct 90*

[By reporter Gao Haorong (7559 3185 2837)]

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (XINHUA)—On the 40th anniversary of the participation of the Korean War by the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV], Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the DPRK, signed a decree to confer the "Order of Labor" on Li Tieying, head of the Chinese party and government delegation, member of the Standing Committee of the

CPC Central Committee, Chinese state councillor, and concurrently minister in charge of the State Education Commission.

The order-conferring ceremony took place this afternoon in the Mansudae Parliamentary Building in Pyongyang. Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice president of the DPRK, read the decree signed by Kim Il-song. Then, he decorated Li Tieying with the brilliant "Order of Labor."

Addressing the order-conferring ceremony, Li Tieying said: The award of orders to Chinese comrades by the Korean party and government today has once again manifested the fraternal Korean people's goodwill toward the Chinese people and indicated the great importance that the Korean party and government attach to the blood-cemented Sino-Korean friendship.

At today's ceremony, 60 Chinese comrades were given various kinds of orders and medals. Li Yuan, a former fighter of the CPV, received the "Order of National Flag, First Class." Zhang Zhen, member of the Central Advisory Commission and president and political commissar of the National Defense University, Huang Huang, secretary of the CPC Committee of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, and four others were awarded "Orders of Friendship, First Class." Qu Jining, deputy political commissar of the Jinan Military Region, and five others were given the "Orders of National Flag, Second Class."

#### **Discussion Meeting Held**

*OW2510114290 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 24 Oct 90*

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] A discussion meeting was held in Beijing on 24 October to mark the 40th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] in the war abroad to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea.

Participants in the meeting maintained that, in the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, the Chinese people developed and manifested the keen political awareness of "following the party's call in all actions" in defending their homes and country; the patriotic sense of placing the interests of the state and the people above all else; the fine traditions of sharing weal and woe, and fighting in unity; and the revolutionary heroic spirit of audaciously pressing forward with indomitable will. All of this remains a powerful spiritual force for us in carrying out the socialist modernization drive today and in carrying out reform and opening to the outside world. This strength should be maintained and developed properly.

The discussion meeting was held by the Civil Affairs Ministry and the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA].

Attending the meeting were Wu Xueqian, Qin Jiwei, Yang Baibing, Yang Dezhi, Song Shilun, Yang Chengwu, Chi Haotian, Zhao Nanqi, and other leading comrades; some veteran comrades of the former volunteer army; and representatives of heroic models and dependents of martyrs.

Yang Dezhi, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission and commander of the former volunteer army, and other comrades reviewed the difficult years of struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. They said: Forty years ago, for the sake of defending the safety of the socialist motherland, large numbers of soldiers and people, whether on the front line or in the rear, took specific actions to contribute their share to the motherland. Today, we again are greatly inspired while reminiscing on those moving scenes of 40 years ago.

Zhou Wenyuan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, spoke at the meeting on behalf of the Civil Affairs Ministry and the General Political Department.

#### **Tian Jiyun Meets Japanese Business Executives**

OW2410203090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1659 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun met with a delegation from the Japanese firm, the C. Itoh and Co., Ltd., led by its newly-elected president Minoru Murofushi here this evening.

Tian extended a warm welcome to the Japanese visitors. He spoke highly of the Japanese firm's contributions to the expansion of Sino-Japanese economic relations and trade.

Tian also briefed the visitors on China's current economic situation.

Murofushi said his firm will continue to work hard to develop Sino-Japanese economic relations and trade.

#### **Tian Jiyun Meets Japan Steel Executive**

OW2510131490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1232 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun met a delegation from Japan's Kobe Steel Corporation led by Kametaka Sokichi, president of the corporation, here this afternoon.

The visitors are here as guests of China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation.

#### **Song Jian Meets Japanese Delegation**

OW2510103990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0857 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Minister in Charge of the State Science and Technology Commission Song Jian met here this afternoon with a group of visitors from the Japan Silver Volunteers Inc. led by its President Toshio Urabe.

#### **CPPCC Official Meets Japanese Visitors**

OW2510092790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0749 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—Kang Keqing, vice-chairwoman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), met with Tokuma Utsunomiya, president of the Soong Ching Ling Foundation in Japan, here this morning.

Kang, also chairwoman of the Chinese Soong Ching Ling Foundation, called Utsunomiya "an old friend of the Chinese people" and spoke highly of his support for China's undertakings for children's welfare, including the construction of a children's park of science named after Soong Ching Ling.

Kazuteru Saionji, a member of the board of directors of the Japanese Soong Ching Ling Foundation, was present at the meeting.

#### **Article Examines Change in Japan-Korea Ties**

HK2210132790 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 41,  
8 Oct 90 p 43

[Article by LIAOWANG contributing reporter Zhu Ronggen (2612 1369 2704): "Japan-Korea relations take a turn for the better"]

[Text] Tokyo, (LIAOWANG)—A joint LDP-Japan Socialist Party delegation headed by the ruling LDP's powerful figure Shin Kanemaru as chairman, and the biggest opposition party Japan Socialist Party's [JSP] Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe as vice chairman, visited the DPRK from 24 to 28 September.

This was the first visit to Korea by a high level Japanese delegation. The outstanding features of this visit are: Results are concrete, remarkable, and represented a breakthrough; both sides showed initiative as well as willingness to make compromises; the Korean side broke protocol in receiving the delegation, attaching much importance to the real position and role of Kanemaru.

Everything went smoothly in the first four days of the visit, but arguments between the two sides broke out on the last day during discussions over the wording of the "compensation" issue. The release of the "Joint Statement on Japan-Korea Relations" by the LDP and JSP of Japan and the Korean Workers Party was thus delayed by 12 hours. The trilateral statement stressed the need to



eliminate the current "abnormal state" existing in Japan-Korea relations and that the two countries "should establish diplomatic relations as soon as possible".

According to analysis by local sources, the normalization of Japan-Korea relations is the most important new trend in the current situation in the Korean peninsula and Asia-Pacific region. In view of the U.S.-USSR detente, drastic changes in the East European situation, transformation in the European structure, growing importance of the Asia-Pacific region as well as the Soviet Union's major policy changes vis-a-vis South Korea, both Japan and Korea have the political need to improve relations with each other. Besides, the conditions are ripe at the moment and are also quite favorable.

As far as Japan is concerned, it enjoys very close ties with South Korea after the normalization of Japan-South Korea relations in 1965. But Japan has yet to establish ties with the DPRK nor does it have any government level contacts with it. Japan's foreign policy at the moment focuses on Asia, with the Korean peninsula forming an important component. Peace and stability in this region is of great importance to Japan's political, economic, and strategic interests. Along with the rapid growth of its economic might, Japan is currently carrying out "big power's diplomacy". To enhance its influence and role in this region, it wants to maintain "comprehensive cooperation" with Seoul, but at the same time, it wants to topple the "thick wall" separating it from Pyongyang, and develop all kinds of realistic relations. From Korea's point of view, in view of the dramatic changes in the international situation, Pyongyang, too, has strong aspirations and demands to further develop its national economy, strengthen friendly ties with all countries, and improve relations with its neighbor Japan.

Local sources here maintained that the three major accomplishments of the bipartisan delegation's visit to Korea are:

First, both sides have reached preliminary understanding on the lingering historical problems which are "major obstacles" affecting Korea-Japan relations and have made relatively big advances. Shin Kanemaru carried with him a letter written by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in his capacity as LDP president to General Secretary Kim Il-sung. In his letter, Kaifu expressed regret for the pains and losses suffered by the Korean people under 36 years of Japanese rule. The joint statement also made great strides as it explicitly stated: Japan "should extend full and formal apologies and compensation to the DPRK" not only for the enormous misfortune and pains that Japan's rule has brought upon the Korean people, but also for the losses suffered by the Korean people in the 45 years after the war. Both sides agree that the question of "apology" and "compensation" is the prerequisite to better Japan-Korea relations. The joint statement also pointed out that "one single Korea, one peacefully reunited through North-South

dialogue, conforms with the national interests of the Korean people." Local media believed that Japan only made the decision to resolve the "biggest issue" of "compensation" in this political talks after the Korean side indicated its intention to conduct talks on establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan.

Secondly, bilateral Japan-Korea relations have made remarkable progress with a "breakthrough" in the sensitive issue of "establishment of diplomatic relations". As far as Japan is concerned, Pyongyang has always avoided discussing the question of "normalizing relations" with Japan, while Japan's position is that "establishment of diplomatic relations" between the two countries is the prerequisite to "compensation". The narrowing of the gap between the two countries was Kanemaru's thorniest problem before his trip to Korea. President Kim Il-sung not only met with the Japanese bipartisan delegation, however, but he also received Shin Kanemaru and Makoto Tanabe at Miaoxiangshan, 150 kilometers northwest of Pyongyang, on the 26th. After the meeting, he invited Shin Kanemaru to stay behind and held private talks with him on the 27th. Local media considered such Korean arrangements as "rare". According to reports, Kim Il-sung said that Korea and Japan should not be "countries which are close yet also far apart", and that the two countries should establish "close and intimate relations". During the talks, the Korean side suggested that talks on normalization of relations be started in November this year. When the news came, the local media was "surprised". Prime Minister Kaifu stated that this was a major and historic turning point in the relationship between the two countries, and expressed his "welcome" for it on the same day. Top officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Transportation, Posts and Telecommunications, as well as the MITI who were with the Japanese delegation to Korea held the first government level talks with their Korean counterparts on the 27th. Both sides agreed to promote exchanges in the political, economic and cultural domains, and stressed that normalization of bilateral relations would contribute to peace and prosperity in Asia and the world. They proposed that the two countries should establish satellite communications links and launch direct flights to each other's countries. They also examined the question of setting up liaison offices in each other's countries. The joint statement also proposed to their respective governments that government level talks between the two countries be held in November this year in order "to settle all unresolved problems and realize the establishment of diplomatic relations."

Third, both sides reached a tacit understanding on the "Fujimaru" incident which was considered by Japan to be the "biggest outstanding issue" between the two countries. For years, Japan had demanded that Korea release the two Fujimaru No. 18 seamen who were detained by Korea on charges of espionage. According to reports, President Kim Il-sung expressed "great understanding and generosity" over this incident during talks here. The Korean side hinted that the two seamen will be released this year.

Japan's LDP and five major opposition parties, excluding the Japan Communist Party, all issued statements supporting the Japan-Korea tripartite statement. The reaction from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was more guarded, however, "basically welcoming" the statement. Some officials believed that "there was insufficient reasons" to make compensation for losses suffered by Korea in the 45 years after the war and that "it would be a problem".

While Japan-Korea relations have made a major turn for the better, development of bilateral relations continues to be restricted by various factors. Now, with the return of LDP pioneer and former deputy prime minister Shin Kanemaru from Korea, it will be very interesting to see how the government fulfills its obligations and implement the joint statement.

### Southeast Asia & Pacific

#### Li Peng Interviewed on Cambodian Stalemate

BK2510023890 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
25 Oct 90 p 1, 3

[By Phaisan Sicharatchanya in Beijing]

[Text] China yesterday urged Thailand and Indonesia to help convene a new round of meetings among rival Cambodian factions to resolve the stalemate over the Supreme National Council (SNC) leadership and other problems.

The Chinese leadership also voiced support for reconvening the Paris international conference to effect more progress on resolving the Cambodian conflict. It expressed the conviction Thailand can play an important role in both areas.

In an exclusive interview with the BANGKOK POST, Chinese Premier Li Peng said the warring Cambodian factions should first establish the SNC and leave all the other pertinent questions to be settled at a second stage.

"The purpose (of the new meeting) is to formally establish the SNC and elect its chairman. Once that is done, various other motions can be able to break the stalemate," Li Peng said.

"In this regard, Southeast Asian countries including Thailand and Indonesia can play an important role. China is also willing to play its role to promote progress."

Speaking through an interpreter at the Great Hall of the People, the Chinese premier emphasised that the sincerity of Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime is required to achieve real progress.

He call on the Vietnamese and Cambodian Premier Hun Sen to stick to the spirit of the so-called Perm 5 [Permanent Five] document and act according to the spirit of the Jakarta Agreement, where both outlined a comprehensive framework for the Cambodian settlement.

Among other things, this framework envisaged a transitional, power-sharing Khmer government plus a dominant United Nations peacekeeping role in the leadup to the general elections.

The latest Chinese stance follows failure at the Bangkok meeting last month when rival Khmer factions essentially could not agree on the SNC leadership. The three resistance factions had wanted Prince Norodom Sihanouk to serve as SNC chairman and concurrently become its 13th member, following a similar line to that agreed earlier at the Jakarta meeting.

But at the suggestion of the Thais, Phnom Penh counter-demanded that Hun Sen should be made vice chairman. The talks subsequently broke down.

While praising the "success" of the Jakarta meeting, Li Peng said he is disappointed at the failure of the Bangkok meeting. He blamed Hun Sen for "putting forward new demands which contradicted the consensus of the Jakarta meeting."

The Chinese premier was lukewarm over what he described as repeated attempts by Phnom Penh to maintain direct contact with Beijing. He said the Chinese Government would deal with the SNC as a whole (represented by all four Khmer parties) once the body is established.

Apparently referring to informal contacts between Cambodian Vice Foreign Minister Sok An and Chinese officials during the Jakarta and Bangkok meetings, Li Peng said: "Hun Sen repeatedly said he would like to improve relations with China. They want to keep their contacts with use. But our relations with the Phnom Penh regime can be kept only within the framework of the SNC."

Li Peng confirmed a hush-hush meeting between top Chinese and Vietnamese leaders in early September and said the outcome of that meeting had reflected the successful breakthrough at the Jakarta meeting.

It was reported earlier that the two sides signed a memorandum of understanding, the highlight of which called for them to push the rival Khmer factions under their respective control to agree on a settlement along the Perm 5 framework. This was seen as an important stepping stone towards normalised relations between China and Vietnam.

While maintaining he was not sure how much persuasion the Vietnamese have given their friends in Phnom Penh, Li Peng noted Hanoi probably has not done enough.

"This is judging from the fact that the Phnom Penh regime has adopted an uncooperative attitude. We would like to express our regret on this."

Li Peng declined to reveal other details of his early September meeting with the Vietnamese leaders, aside

from saying both sides agreed to adhere to the spirit of the Perm 5 document and also discussed suggestions on the SNC's composition.

Recounting China's assistance for the Vietnamese independence struggle, Li Peng said Sino-Vietnamese relations are developing in various fields. There is a thriving border trade and Vo Nguyen Giap, the vice-chairman of Vietnam's Council of Ministers, was invited to attend the recent Asian Games in Beijing.

But he reiterated the Chinese precondition that the Cambodian question must be resolved before any substantial improvement in Sino-Vietnamese relations can be expected.

"With a comprehensive and fair settlement to the Cambodian problem, China is ready to gradually improve its ties with Vietnam."

On the same subject, he sought to allay any concern that improved Sino-Vietnamese relations may affect China's ties with other noncommunist countries of Southeast Asia.

"Both China and Vietnam may have the same socialist system and share some ideological similarities, but there will be no adverse impact on our relations with ASEAN and other neighbouring countries (once Sino-Vietnamese relations are improved)," he said.

Pointing to Beijing's recent normalisation of relations with Indonesia, which will be followed shortly by Singapore, Li Peng described China's relations with ASEAN as "excellent."

#### **Philippines: 'No Intention' To Change Policy**

OW2410163790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1525 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Manila, October 24 (XINHUA)—The Philippines recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China and has no intention of changing the policy, the Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said here today.

While meeting with a visiting delegation of China's National People's Congress (NPC) led by NPC Vice-Chairman Liao Hansheng, Manglapus said that "we recognize your government as the sole legal government of the People's Republic of China and have no intention of changing the policy."

Liao expressed his appreciation of the Philippines' stand in adhering to its "one-China" policy. "I express my thanks to the president and foreign secretary of your country, who time and again expressed their stand of adhering to its 'one-China' policy. It is my hope and my belief that your country will continue to adhere to this principal [as received] stand," Liao said.

China follows the five principles of peaceful coexistence in establishing and developing its friendship and relations of cooperation, Liao said, adding that the ASEAN countries are friends and neighbors of China, and the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Indonesia and the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and Singapore are conducive to stability and peace in the Asian-Pacific region.

"The purpose of our visit to the Philippines is to enhance mutual understanding and increase mutual cooperation and learn from the Philippines," Liao said.

Manglapus noted that since the beginning of this year, the Philippines has experienced many "man-made and natural disasters" such as the July 16 earthquake, and "we thank you for the generous reaction we received from the Government of the People's Republic of China."

Liao Hansheng said that NPC will continue to contribute to furthering the friendship and relations of cooperation between the parliaments of the two countries and that between China and the Philippines as a whole.

China's NPC delegation came to Manila from Bangkok for a week-long goodwill visit to the Philippines at the invitation of the Senate and House of Representatives of the country. It called on Senate Speaker Jovito Salonga and the House of Representative Speaker Ramon Mitra separately today and yesterday.

The Senate and the lower house gave separate banquets in honor of the Chinese delegation.

President Aquino will meet the delegation tomorrow. The Chinese visitors will also be guests of honor at a dinner given by the Filipino-Chinese community.

#### **Women's Federation Official Meets Thai Guests**

OW2410111690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1101 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Lin Liyun, vice president of the All-China Women's Federation, here this evening met with and gave a dinner for a women's senator delegation from Thailand led by Senator Khumying Nongyao Chaiseri.

The Thai guests arrived here yesterday. They will visit Beijing and other parts of the country during their stay in China.

#### **Zhu Rongji Meets, Fetes Vanuatu President**

OW2410182390 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
2300 GMT 23 Oct 90

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji met with President Timakata of the Republic of Vanuatu and his wife and party at the Xinjinjiang Hotel on the evening of 23 October. He extended his warm welcome to President



Timakata's first visit to Shanghai and briefed the visitors on Shanghai's industrial production, urban construction, and the Pudong development project.

President Timakata expressed his thanks for the warm reception accorded him. He offered his heartfelt congratulations on Shanghai's achievements, and hoped for further cooperation and development of friendship between the two sides.

Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu and Shanghai Vice Mayor Zhuang Xiaotian were present at the meeting. Following the meeting, Zhu Rongji gave a banquet in honor of President Timakata and his wife and party.

President Timakata and his party flew to Shanghai from Xian on 23 October.

### Sub-Saharan Africa

#### Yang Shangkun Supports OAU Efforts in Rwanda

OW2510112890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1047 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun said here today that China supports the Organization of African Unity and the countries concerned for their efforts to seek a peaceful settlement of the Rwandan refugee issue.

He made the remarks at a meeting with Mbangura Daniel, special envoy of the Rwandan president and minister of primary and secondary education.

At the beginning of the meeting, Daniel handed to Yang a letter from President Juvenal Habyarimana. He briefed the Chinese president on the issue of Rwandan refugees, saying his country is seeking a peaceful settlement of the problem.

Yang expressed his deep concern over the issue, saying that "this complicated problem" should be settled peacefully through consultations among the countries concerned on the principle of mutual respect and understanding.

He praised the Rwandan Government for its efforts to settle the issue.

Yang also expressed satisfaction over the friendly relations of cooperation between China and Rwanda.

The Rwandan special envoy arrived here yesterday. He and Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang held talks this morning.

#### Han Xu Toasts Anniversary of Sino-Malian Ties

OW2410142090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1309 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—A reception was held here today to mark the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Sino-Malian diplomatic relations.

Proposing a toast on the occasion Han Xu, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, said Sino-Malian friendly cooperation has enjoyed sustained and steady development, with positive results, in the past 30 years.

With efforts by both sides, he added, that relationship will win "new and greater expansion in the coming years."

Nakounte Diakioe, Malian ambassador to China, said in his toast that a "sincere and flawless friendship" has formed between Mali and China with the principles of complete equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, non-interference of each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit.

After three decades of fruitful cooperation, he said, the close ties between the Malian and Chinese parties, governments and non-governmental organizations, will "enable us to build a new monument" for even more fruitful cooperation.

The reception was co-hosted by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-African Peoples' Friendship Association.

#### Chen Muhua Meets Ethiopian Women's Group

OW2510093490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0757 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—Chen Muhua, vice-chairwoman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and president of the All-China Women's Federation, here today met with and hosted a luncheon for an Ethiopian women's delegation led by Truwork Wakyo, head of the women's affairs of the Central Committee for the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

### West Europe

#### Bilateral Relations Protocol Signed With Cyprus

OW2510100790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0802 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—China and Cyprus signed a protocol here today in a bid to further promote bilateral relations and cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, science and technology.

Under the document, the two countries will expand cooperation in the areas of trade, economy, science and technology, services, ports and merchant shipping, and aviation.

The document was signed following the second session of the China-Cyprus bilateral committee meeting.

Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and George Sytimis, Cypriot finance minister, were present at the signing ceremony.

In an interview with XINHUA, Georgios V.H.J. Anastassiou, permanent secretary of the Planning Bureau of the Cypriot Central Planning Commission and head of the Cypriot delegation to the session, said the session was a great success and he was satisfied with what had been achieved.

He said that there are great prospects for bilateral cooperation since both sides have reached agreement on a long list of projects, including shipping, business management training and exchange of experts.

Anastassiou said that the protocol, as the first step, provides the framework for future development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

He noted that both sides had suggested the establishment of joint ventures and the expansion of cooperation in many fields.

China should take advantage of the geographical importance of Cyprus and use it as a warehouse center for China's exports to Europe, the Cypriot secretary said, adding that his country welcomes China's investment and that the two sides should hold more discussions on future cooperation.

#### Visits by Western Ministers Expected Soon

HK2410105290 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO  
in Chinese 24 Oct 90 p 1

["New Talk" column: "West European Foreign Ministers to Visit China in an Endless Stream"]

[Text] The European Community's foreign ministers' meeting held in Luxembourg, decided to restore economic relations with China. The news was immediately greeted by China. When the subject was raised in a meeting with foreign guests yesterday, Premier Li Peng indicated that the restoration and development of relations between the European Community [EC] and China would be beneficial to both sides.

Since the "4 June incident" last year, the EC and the United States had jointly adopted a series of measures against China. They primarily included the following three points: (1) suspension of high level government contacts; (2) freezing of loans; (3) ban on export of weapons.

Following discussions by the foreign ministers at this meeting, France's Foreign Minister Roland Dumas made the public announcement on the decision, saying that China's support of the western countries' stand on the Iraqi incident was a major factor behind this decision.

The foreign ministers' meeting will be followed by the meeting of the heads of states of the EC in Rome where the resolution adopted at the foreign ministers' meeting will come under examination. Of the three points cited above, except for the ban on export of weapons, a lifting of the other two sanctions are expected to be approved.

Actually, even before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on 2 August, a few countries which had suspended or downgraded economic exchanges with China after the "4 June Incident", had more or less made some changes. Even within the EC there were some organizations which discussed economic cooperation with China, while some lower level foreign ministry officials visited China for formal talks. As a country with a population of more than 1 billion and a vast market, China occupies a decisive position in international affairs. While the sanctions did cause some difficulties for China, the countries carrying out the sanctions also suffered adverse effects, particularly in view of the growing signs of economic slowdown in the western economies. These countries are also engaged in keen competition with each other. Hence, this also became a factor.

The formal announcement by the EC not only reflected realistic conditions, but will also be favorable to the restoration and development of cooperation with China. The Chinese Foreign Ministry's spokesperson also made a special announcement, maintaining that this was a wise decision and expressing hope that relations between the two sides will improve.

The day after the announcement by the EC, reports immediately came out about a visit to China by the Spanish foreign minister. News from other sources also indicated similar intentions from France, Italy, and Germany. A visit to China by the British Foreign Secretary John Hurd next year has been decided. It appears that Beijing will be receiving an endless stream of visitors.

Reports from Washington said that the World Bank plans to begin relaxing conditions for loans to China after the mid-term elections in the United States (6 November). The World Bank had intended to make the announcement in early October, but decided to delay it until after the elections pursuant to a request by the U.S. government. The U.S. government was concerned that the issue might become a point of argument between candidates of the two parties during the campaign period.

At present, China is deliberating over the new Five-Year Plan as well as the last Ten-Year Plan for the 20th century. The changes in the international environment should favor further implementation of the open policy. It is now up to the internal structures to respond to these changes.

#### Latin America & Caribbean

##### Supervision Ministry Delegation Leaves Mexico

OW2410044190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0253 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Mexico City, October 23 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Supervision Ministry delegation headed by Vice Minister Feng Tiyun today left for China after a seven-day visit here.

During their stay the Chinese delegates met with Federation General Comptroller's Office Secretary Maria Elena Vazquez, the general finance comptroller of the Chamber of Deputies and other high-ranking officials of the sector.

The two sides exchanged their knowledge and experiences drawn from their activities and studied ways to strengthen and promote cooperation.

Officials from the Mexican Federation Comptroller General's Office gave in-depth explanations to the Chinese delegates about the federal law on public officials' responsibilities, the role of public officials concerning public works and the simplifying of administrative processes, among others.

The six-member Chinese ministry delegation which arrived here on October 15 also travelled to the state of Morelos where they held a meeting with Governor Riva Palacio.

#### Nicaraguan Delegation Departs for Beijing

OW2410092490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0859 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Managua, October 23 (XINHUA)—A delegation of Nicaragua's National Assembly (parliament) left Managua today for a ten-day visit to Beijing at the invitation of the National People's Congress of China.

The delegation, which includes deputies from nine different political parties, will hold a series of meetings with Chinese deputies and exchange experiences and views on questions of common interest, according to Myriam Roguello Morales, president of the Nicaraguan National Assembly who is heading the delegation.

This is the first visit to China for a Nicaraguan delegation from the National Assembly since it was installed on April 24.

**Political & Social****Seventh NPC Standing Committee Session Opens****Wan Li Chairs Meeting**

*OW2510093790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0705 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[By reporter He Ping (0149 1627) and Zhang Sutang (1728 1372 1016)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)—The 16th Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee opened this morning in the Great Hall of the People.

Chairman Wan Li presided over the meeting. At the beginning of the meeting, Wan Li explained the agenda of the current session, and the Standing Committee members adopted the agenda.

According to the agenda, today's meeting successively heard a report made by Song Rufen, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, on examining "The (Draft) Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Consular Privileges and Immunity"; an explanation by Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs, on "The (Draft) Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding the Legal Rights of the Handicapped"; and an explanation by Gu Angran, deputy director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs under the NPC Standing Committee, on two NPC Standing Committee draft resolutions, one on banning drug abuse and the other on punishing criminals engaged in smuggling, producing, selling and spreading pornographic material.

The Standing Committee members began small group discussions this afternoon.

Vice Chairmen Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Saypidin Aze, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, and Wang Hanbin attended the meeting.

Present at the meeting as non-voting delegates were Qin Jiwei, state councillor; Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Liu Fuzhi, procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

**Death Penalty for Pornographers**

*OW2510090790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0841 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—People who use pornographic materials to carry out criminal activities might face the death penalty according to a draft resolution of the Chinese legislature.

The draft resolution was submitted today to the 16th Session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) for examination and approval.

According to the draft resolution, life imprisonment is the maximum punishment for those charged with smuggling, producing, duplicating, publishing and selling pornographic materials for profit.

Explaining the draft at the meeting, Gu Angran, vice chairman of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee, said that those who do not profit from the spread of pornographic materials, or who do not engage in other criminal activities may not receive such severe punishment.

However, he said, in order to protect the healthy development of the younger generation, adults who spread pornographic materials amongst primary and middle school students must be punished severely.

Gu said the draft resolution defines pornographic material as books, films, records, videotapes and pictures that describe sexual behavior in detail or present obscene scenes.

Scientific works concerned with physiological and medical knowledge, and literary and artistic works with obscene contents that have artistic value should not be regarded as pornographic publications, Gu added.

**Draft Handicapped Law Explained**

*OW2510091990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0903 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—A draft of China's first protection law which safeguards the legal rights of the handicapped was submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) today for discussion.

Premier Li Peng said in his motion that the draft law was designed to help the handicapped equally participate in social life and better enjoy material and cultural achievements of the society.

Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs, explained the necessity, basis, principle and contents of the draft law.

"China has more than 51 million handicapped people, who represent 4.9 percent of the total population, and 18.1 percent of the Chinese families have at least one member who is handicapped," the minister said.

"Therefore, it is both necessary and urgent to formulate a special law to protect these people who are faced with a more difficult life," the minister added.

During the process of drafting, the Ministry of Civil Affairs collected and studied a large number of foreign material on the legislature concerning the handicapped while consulting disabled people and experts at home.

Since 1980 China has adopted a number of regulations on the protection of the rights and interests of the handicapped.



### **Narcotics Resolution Submitted**

OW2510093190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0922 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—A draft resolution on banning narcotics was submitted to the 16th meeting of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee for discussion.

Gu Angran, deputy director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee, explained the draft resolution at the meeting.

"Our commission was authorized by the State Council to formulate this resolution," said the deputy director. "We have conducted investigations and have consulted public security, judicial, customs and other departments."

According to Gu, the present resolution both supplements and amends the current criminal law.

The draft resolution, which has 18 items, provides concrete stipulations for punishing criminals involved in smuggling, producing, selling and holding drugs. The most severe punishment is the death penalty. Those who illegally grow opium poppy and lure others into drug abuse will be punished.

In recent years, the infiltration of influences related to overseas drug abuse has become more serious and drug abduction has reappeared in China.

### **State Council Announces Personnel Changes**

OW2510091490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0734 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, 25 October (XINHUA)—The State Council recently appointed and removed a group of state employees.

It appointed Zhu Yuli (2612 5148 3810) as director of the State Bureau of Technology Supervision, Qin Wenjun (4440 2429 0193) as deputy director of XINHUA News Agency's Hong Kong Branch, Qian Changkui (0578 2490 1145) as consul general in Osaka, and Zhao Zhongxin (6392 6988 9515) as consul general in Sapporo.

It removed Xu Zhijian as director of the State Bureau of Technology Supervision, Jiang Minhuan as vice minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, Qian Changkui as consul general in Sapporo, and Lu Qi (7120 3825) as consul general in Osaka.

### **Li Ruihuan Views Antipornography Campaign**

OW2410204290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1553 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—The anti-pornography campaign plays an important role in improving the social environment for children's growth, eliminating the unstable social elements, and guaranteeing that China will continue the reforms and opening

to the outside world, Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, said today.

In an informal discussion with the representatives who attended the national conference on anti-pornography, which opened on Monday, Li analyzed the reasons for the recent recurrence in the production and sales of pornographic material in some places.

He said that as China opened to the outside world, some dross was ushered into the country, including pornographic materials. On the other hand, some people seek inspiration from pornographic materials due to a lack of self-cultivation.

Therefore, he said that the anti-pornography campaign is a protracted and complicated project that can not be accomplished in one step. To solve the problem, great efforts should be made to construct the socialist spiritual civilization and raise the people's understanding of culture and morality.

Li Ruihuan reinforced the idea that excellent works reflecting the achievements in construction and reform should be energetically encouraged, so as to enrich and enliven people's lives with culture.

Li urged party and government organizations at all levels to support and contribute to the anti-pornography campaign.

At the conference, representatives from all over the country put forward their ideas on how to strengthen the anti-pornography campaign.

### **Cultural Meeting Holds Asiad Spirit Discussion**

OW2410182290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1159 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA)—Over 60 cultural personages in Beijing gathered today to discuss ways to promote the Beijing Asian Games spirit in cultural circles.

He Jingzhi, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department and acting minister of culture, presided over today's meeting. He said: The purpose of our meeting is to consolidate the results of the Beijing Asian Games, promote the games spirit, develop cultural work, and strive for new victories. The Asian Games success is not only a victory on the sports front but is also a common victory on the political, economic, ideological, and cultural fronts. The cultural circles have contributed to the Asian Games. The games success demonstrates that the CPC's measure of "carrying out consolidation on one hand and striving for cultural prosperity on the other" is correct. It also proves that the path of socialist culture and art is wide, and that the masses are receptive to the main tunes eulogizing this era. By promoting the Asian Games spirit in the cultural circles, we follow the socialist course of culture and art, seek to improve the quality of cultural workers, strengthen unity, and promote creativity.

Xu Weicheng, executive deputy director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, said: The success of the 11th Asian Games is acknowledged worldwide and is beyond the expectations of many people. It is the result of more than 100 years of struggle by the Chinese nation and a sign of the nation's ever-growing overall strength since its founding more than 40 years ago. It is also one of the outcomes of 10 years of reform and opening to the outside world, and the fruit born of a series of policies and measures adopted by the CPC Central Committee in the past year or so.

In his speech, Meng Weizai, secretary general of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, said: The essence and core of the Beijing Asian Games lies in collectivism, as well as overall strength and power and the resultant pride, patriotism, and high morale. He proposed that more meaningful collective activities be carried out in the future, in a planned, purposeful, and well-prepared manner. He also called for attracting as many people as possible to those activities, and fostering and strengthening the collectivist spirit.

Malqinhu, executive secretary of the Chinese Writers' Association's Secretariat, said that the spirit of the Beijing Asian Games is one of concentration. The games has provided a successful experience in converting the spirit of concentration into a common struggle.

Teng Jinxian, director of the Film Industry Administration [under the Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television], said: The mission of more than 500,000 workers in the film industry is to bring the Beijing Asian Games spirit into their work. Film circles should learn from the sports sector. They should strengthen their competitive edge, quality consciousness, and teamwork. They should also promote the spirit of dedication and brighten up the film industry with the flames of the Beijing Asian Games.

Cai Guoqing, a young singer-cum-actor, said: I was greatly inspired by my participation in Beijing Asian Games benefit performances and my contribution of donations. I realize that an artist needs the support of a strong motherland. We should not only praise the socialist motherland on stage but should also show great love toward it off stage.

Wei Zhongke and Zhao Xun talked about outstanding people and their achievements at Asian Games art exhibitions and cultural performances. Zhao Xun said emotionally: A few years ago, some people in cultural circles were after fame and fortune, but during the Asian Games benefit performances, they forsook these goals and displayed a sense of devotion. This indicates that the central issue is whether or not we keep to the socialist path of culture and art.

Li Tianxin, Gao Zhiping, and Guan Hua also spoke at the meeting.

The meeting was co-sponsored by the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department and the Ministry of Culture.

## DANG JIAN Article Views United Front Work

OW2110194490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0615 GMT 18 Oct 90

["Rally Under the Banner of Patriotism and Socialism"—XINHUA notes that the following article appears in the current issue of the journal DANG JIAN]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Oct (XINHUA)—The recently published Volume 10 of 1990 of the journal DANG JIAN carries a signed article entitled "Rally Under the Banner of Patriotism and Socialism," summing up the latest developments in united front work in our country during the past year. The article maintains that facts over the past year have proved that the third generation of the central collective leadership with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core not only pays very close attention to the united front, one of the three magic weapons of the party, but also raises its banner even higher.

The article gives an account of how the party attaches great importance to united front work. A discussion meeting with nonparty personages was held in the Huarentang Assembly Hall in Zhongnanhai on 28 June 1989, four days after the central collective leadership with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core was elected. General Secretary Jiang Zemin delivered an important speech at the discussion meeting on issues of common concern to all walks of life. With regard to united front work, Jiang Zemin stressed that it is necessary to continue to persist in the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC; give better play to the role of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], every democratic party, and every mass organization in the political affairs of the state; and further provide conditions for participation in and discussion of political affairs by all democratic parties, and for implementation of democratic supervision.

In the following months, Jiang Zemin and other central leading comrades repeatedly stressed that united front work is still a magic weapon during the socialist period and that, instead of weakening the work, we must further strengthen it.

The article says General Secretary Jiang Zemin called on the entire party once more to pay close attention to the united front work as we enter the 1990's. At the national discussion meeting of the heads of the united front work department held in early January, Jiang Zemin stressed that party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the united front work; that the entire party must pay close attention to the united front work; and that the principal leading comrades of party committees at all levels must attach great importance to and earnestly do a good job in carrying out united front work, strengthen contacts and cooperation with nonparty personages, listen to their views, and be their intimate friends, like the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.



The article says that the "Opinion of the CPC Central Committee on Persisting in and Improving the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the CPC" was announced on 7 February 1990. The document, which was jointly formulated by the CPC Central Committee and democratic parties, made it clear for the first time that all democratic parties are parties that accept the leadership of the CPC and that participate in political affairs, and clearly defined the basic points for democratic parties' participation in political affairs as well as the general principles for giving play to the role of supervision by democratic parties.

After the document was formally announced, it found a strong echo in all walks of life, especially among all democratic parties. The responsible persons of the eight democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce delivered speeches and published articles, one after another, expressing approval of and support for the document.

A national united front work meeting was held in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 11 June 1990. It was the first united front work meeting sponsored by the CPC Central Committee since the founding of our People's Republic. General Secretary Jiang Zemin made an important report entitled "Endeavor To Develop the Broadest Patriotic United Front" at the opening ceremony. He said it is necessary for us to have the broadest united front in our endeavor to carry out the great undertaking of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Jiang Zemin pointed out that the tasks of the patriotic united front for a considerable period of time to come are holding high the banner of patriotism and socialism; uniting all the forces that can be united; bringing every positive factor into play; being dedicated with heart and soul to the same cause; pooling collective wisdom and efforts; and making contributions to consolidating and developing political stability and unity, promoting socialist modernization as well as the reform and open policy, improving socialist democracy and the legal system, and promoting the concept of "one country, two systems" and peaceful reunification of the motherland.

On 14 June, Jiang Zemin, together with Comrades Qiao Shi and Song Ping, had discussions once again with the representatives attending the national united front work meeting. Jiang Zemin said: What counts now is that we must conscientiously implement the guiding principles and policy on united front work to the letter and carry out all the tasks in a down-to-earth manner, pay close attention to the work of recommending nonparty personages to assume substantial positions in the government and judiciary organs, and, meanwhile, help the democratic parties expand and improve their own organization.

The article holds that while united front work is being actively and steadily promoted by the central authorities, the united front work in various areas has become

increasingly active. In the past few months, the majority of the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, and other cities under direct state control have convened united front work meetings sponsored by their party committees and participated in by people's congresses, governments, and political consultative conferences. Some prefectures and counties have convened similar meetings to convey the CPC Central Committee's documents on united front work and the guidelines in speeches made by leading comrades. At these meetings, party members were reeducated to understand the importance of united front work. The scope and extension of such activities have rarely been observed in recent years.

The article points out that over the past year, the importance the CPC has attached to united front work has whipped up a new upsurge in united front work. Under this situation, the various democratic parties and personages of various circles, who have always stood with the CPC through thick and thin, have become even more enthusiastic and confident. Some noted figures without party affiliation have commented that the new generation of CPC collective leadership has inherited and developed the ideas of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation on united front work and has, from the beginning, built an image of attaching great importance to united front work among people outside the party. This will certainly bring about a new situation for united front work in China.

The article says: A strong patriotic united front setup has emerged in the vast land of China since the beginning of the 1990's. According to statistics, as of now, there are 2,931 people's political consultative conferences of different levels in China, with a total of 410,000 members. There are 340,000 members of various democratic parties in China. Five hundred and forty members of democratic parties and people without party affiliation are deputies to the Seventh National People's Congress, and 701 members of democratic parties are members of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. They are carrying out political consultation and democratic supervision with regard to important policies and other matters of the state.

The article says: An important task of the various democratic parties is to actively take part in the administration of state affairs and to play their supervisory role. As the status of the democratic parties has been clearly defined as political parties entitled to participate in government and political affairs, a number of people without party affiliation have joined the ranks of leaders of government and judicial organs. Exercising their functions and powers and working boldly, they are playing an active role in the political life of the state.

The article says that the various democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, and people of various circles have run scientific, technological, and

economic consultation institutions; provided consultation services; established various types of specialized training classes; run various types of technological lecture classes; run various types of schools; vigorously supported the frontiers by providing them with intellectual resources; helped poor areas to free themselves from poverty; taken advantage of their status to help in bringing in foreign investments; and carried out work in promoting friendship with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and Overseas Chinese in foreign countries. Various democratic parties have enthusiastically made policy suggestions to the CPC Central Committee and local party and government departments in connection with some major issues concerning socialist modernization.

The article says: Over the past year, various democratic parties have adopted a variety of measures to improve themselves and to consolidate and upgrade their own quality. They have convened many meetings and achieved good results in urging their subordinate organizations at all levels to strengthen ideological and political education and education on united front policy among their members, to improve their leading bodies, and to participate in government and political affairs in a better way.

#### **Commentary Urges More Marxism-Leninism Study**

*OW2310133890 Beijing ZHONGGUO JIZHE  
in Chinese No 9 15 Sep 90 pp 1,8*

[Monthly commentary by Li Naiyin (2621 5082 0936): "Read Some Books and Study Some Marxism-Leninism"]

[Text] I propose that our comrades read some books and study some Marxism-Leninism and that they learn to use basic theories and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in their work.

To do so seems easy. We are communists, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is our guiding thought and our guide to action; realizing socialism and communism is our goal and ideal. If we do not know the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism, if we do not know what is socialism, and if we have not read even a few Marxist-Leninist classical works, then on what criteria shall we rely in distinguishing between right and wrong and deciding what to endorse and what to oppose, and what ideology shall we use to guide our reporting work? Comrade Mao Zedong once said that we will often make mistakes if we rely only on class sentiments, revolutionary enthusiasm, and act on assumptions. In our propaganda and reporting work, we learned a profound lesson in the past when we made mistakes and wavered on certain issues in a certain period. We even tried to disseminate and publicize something erroneous, representing it as correct, something backward as something advanced, and something preposterous as something scientific. In the final analysis, mistakes were made because we were divorced from the theoretical guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Even now,

some of our comrades are still being "led by their feelings." At present, the slogan "ideologically arming oneself with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought" is still of practical significance among journalists.

"Theoretical matters are the business of theorists. We only have to know policies." There are many comrades who hold this viewpoint. First, since we are conducting out a proletarian revolution, socialist reform and construction, we cannot do our work well if we do not know revolutionary theories and theories on socialist reform and construction, because we will lack a clear orientation. To do work without theoretical guidance is to do something blindly. Second, the party's policies and principles are the norms for action which the party has formulated after carefully analyzing the concrete practice of China in accordance with the basic tenets and methods of Marxism-Leninism, for the purpose of fulfilling tasks of a certain historical period. If we do not understand Marxist-Leninist theories on which the party's policies and principles are based, we will not be able to master the essence of the policies and principles. In other words, we will not be able to thoroughly implement and publicize the party's policies and principles. Third, one of the important missions of proletarian journalism is to spread Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought through specific things so that it will be understood by the masses and become weapons in their hands. If people who try to spread Marxism-Leninism do not know Marxism-Leninism, then it is no use to talk about this task.

We have no examples to follow in carrying out socialist reform. A host of new things have emerged in the course of reform. We have to apply the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint and method to analyze and judge them in order to determine which of them are conducive to developing productive forces, which of them conform to the law of social development and people's interests, which of them are advanced, and which are not. Because we are pursuing an open policy, ideas and things of all descriptions in the world have entered our country. We also have to apply the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint and method to distinguish which is advanced and useful and which is reactionary and harmful. Therefore, we must lose no time in mastering Marxist-Leninist theories and methods. Some comrades said: We simply do not know how to write articles properly because the style keeps changing. An old saying says, "the trees may prefer calm, but the wind will not subside." Well, winds are always blowing. There are foreign winds and indigenous winds. If you want calm, there is only one way to achieve it, that is to study and master Marxism-Leninism, making it a criterion.

"It is good to study theories, but we are unable to apply them. For the moment it is better to increase our knowledge and improve our writing skills." Some young comrades always think this way. Of course, it is good that they study literary works fervently because this can improve their spoken and written language capabilities. They are also conscientious in studying foreign books. Of

course, this is also good, because they have to know and understand the world. They frown, however, when they pick up a book on Marxist-Leninist theories. They make no effort to study such books. This is short-sightedness and an attempt to achieve quick success and instant benefit.

Reading some theoretical books and learning some Marxism-Leninism can sharpen our eyes and sense of smell. It can open our minds. Thus, we can judge things accurately and know the correct orientation. At the same time, it can also help us improve our writing skills. Quite often, some articles are rambling, poorly organized, illogical, and self-contradictory, and it is impossible for readers to understand them. This is generally caused by writers' lack of training in abstract thinking and failure to thoroughly analyze things. Illogical writings originate from being unable to think clearly. By reading articles on Marxist-Leninist theories, we can learn the method of dialectics and think methodically. Theoretical articles stress reasoning and the logical relationship between the topic and facts. Narration in this type of articles must be orderly and well-organized, and the concept used must be accurate and proper; inference and judgment must conform to the law and rule of thinking. Is this not good medicine for curing the above maladies? Journalism should stress the speaking of truth. The words you have spoken mean reasoning. If you want people to believe you, you should follow the rules of logical thinking and dialectical thinking.

Readers have often complained that reporting in the newspapers consists mainly of phenomenal and factual things. Can no one write any theoretical and philosophical articles? Readers like to read this type of article, you know. In the process of reform and opening to the outside world, readers in China have set higher demands on news reporting in the press. They not only demand that the press provide more and timely reports on domestic and international events of importance so that they can widen their horizons and that the press report what has happened, what social effects have been caused by these events, and what assessment has been made with regard to these events, but they also hope to learn, through an analysis of happenings in various localities, universal laws governing similar events, so that they can use what they have learned to guide their actions. This can be described by an ancient Chinese which says: "draw inferences about other cases from one instance." I say journalistic works should contain a "theoretical premise" because they are still journalistic articles, not theoretical articles. When I say "philosophical nature" I mean that some laws and universal principles should be discussed in journalistic articles.

Truly, it is not easy to write an article with just a bit of theory. First, the writer himself should have some training in Marxist-Leninist theories; second, to thoroughly analyze things, the writer must be good at giving a theoretical connotation to news reporting, adding a word or two to clinch the point. Otherwise, what he writes will become a theoretical article, not news

reporting. The adding of this type of articles in the press is a way to raise the quality of news reports.

In reviewing and summing up the process of his growth, Confucius once said: "I was determined to study at 15; was well-established at 30; was not misled at 40; knew the decree of heaven at 50; at 60 my ear was an obedient organ for the reception of truth; at 70 I followed the desires of the mind, but I never exceeded the rules." Confucius was a great sage, but his way of dividing his learning process according to age is unscientific. We can use modern language to explain what he said. "Not misled" means firm viewpoints, beliefs, and not hesitating and wavering in the face of challenges; "knew the decree of heaven" means mastering the law governing the inherent development of things, knowing their origins and development; "my ear was an obedient organ" means not being disrupted by various phenomena; and "followed the desires of the mind" means that the development of knowledge progressed from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. Confucius was an idealist. Proceeding from idealism, he could not possibly master the objective law governing nature and the birth and development of society. If we truly master the scientific world outlook and methodology of Marxism-Leninism, however, we will be able to remain sober and keep a clear head in our complex world of today.

I advise you to conscientiously study some Marxist-Leninist works.

## Science & Technology

### Five-Year Project To Survey Islands Under Way

HK2510045190 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
25 Oct 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Wang Rong]

[Text] A five-year project to survey and develop the natural and social resources of China's over 6,000 islands is under way in the 12 provinces and municipalities (except Taiwan) situated along its 18,000-kilometre coastline.

The first of its kind in China, the project involves more than 10,000 scientists and technicians from about 12 disciplines and covers items ranging from geographic to demographic characteristics.

Field work in 10 cities and provinces is expected to finish by the end of this year, to be followed immediately by data analysis and future planning based on the information obtained. The whole project is due to finish in 1993.

The project is aimed at providing sufficient information concerning natural resources, the environment and social conditions of the islands for local governments to work out a package for economic development.



The survey, organized mainly by the National Administration of Oceanography and five other ministries and research organs, covers those 6,536 islands with an area of more than 500 square kilometres, some 400 of them populated.

"This kind of survey for development hasn't been conducted before, which is one reason for the backwardness of our island economy," said Zhou Xueguang, a programme official with the Administration of Oceanography.

In addition to studies into climate, hydrology, marine chemistry, biology, geology, environment, population and the economy, detailed exploration is being made into some specific subjects such as the ecosystem.

According to Zhou, local government, the aquatics industry, agricultural planning and the tourism industry will be the first beneficiaries of the project.

The survey has employed 1,400 cars and 150 ships plus satellite, remote sensing and aerial photography technology.

#### XINHUA Report

OW2110095590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0014 GMT 21 Oct 90

[By reporter Zhuo Peirong (0587 1014 2837)]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)—With the approval of the State Council, a comprehensive nationwide survey and the experimental exploitation of resources on offshore islands were launched on a full scale recently after experimental work was completed. The project will take five years to complete. Field survey work, which involves more than 10,000 scientists and technicians on more than 6,000 islands in China's vast territorial waters, currently is in full swing. The project marks the beginning of a new era of economic development on China's offshore islands.

All of China's offshore islands are located in the eastern part of the country, which is more economically developed compared with other parts of the country. However, for historical and geographical reasons, economic development on most of these islands has been rather backward in the past.

The purpose of this grand project, the first of its kind in China, is to boost and give life to economic development on offshore islands; to gain a basic understanding of the resources, environment, and social economy on these islands; and by carrying out experimental development projects, to draw a blueprint for developing these islands. Relevant data about the islands, sea water 20 to 30 meters below the surface around the islands, as well as specimens, will be collected during initial survey work. Twelve major fields—including climate, hydrology, oceanographic chemistry, oceanic biology, geological and geomorphological conditions, forestry, environment, and social economy—have been listed as objects of the survey.

According to statistics, more than 10,000 full-time scientists and technicians are taking part in the survey. More than 1,500 vehicles and about 200 ships have been requisitioned for the survey. In addition, satellites and airplanes have been mobilized to conduct remote sensing, survey operations, and aerial photography. Since field survey work began earlier this year, teams in various regions have worked undauntedly and displayed a spirit of selfless dedication. Braving summer heat and rough waves, they have overcome many unimaginable difficulties. It is expected that Hebei, Tianjin, Qingdao, Xiamen, and Ningbo will complete their field survey operations by the end of this year. By then, Liaoning, Fujian, Guangxi, and Hainan also will be able to complete a majority of their field survey operations.

The survey project has effects on the offshore islands' long-term economic and social development, and has been warmly supported by residents of these islands. Governments and relevant departments of the localities concerned have actively participated in the project, and have closely integrated the project with their local economic development planning. In Liaoning's Changhai County, which was one of the areas selected for experimental projects, the survey team responded to local residents' requests by tripling the amount of work set by the state for surveying fish, shellfish, and other marine life. Based on the results of the survey, the county conducted an experiment aimed at building a marine life breeding center and launched the "1646 Project," helping the county's economy develop a more reasonable structure with better efficiency.

#### Xichang Launch Facilities To Be Upgraded

HK2210021390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST (BUSINESS POST) in English  
22 Oct 90 p 1

[By Geoff Crothall]

[Text] China has started to upgrade support facilities at its Xichang satellite launch site following criticism from the AsiaSat consortium during the launch of AsiaSat-1 in April.

A spokesman for the China Great Wall Industry Corp, builder of the Long March series of launch vehicles, admitted the site in the remote southwest of Sichuan was below international standards, but said work was already under way to upgrade the facilities there.

He declined to say when the facilities at Xichuan would be comparable with those in the United States and Europe but most analysts agree it will take about two years to make the necessary improvements to the site's infrastructure and communications.

Analysts say the first requirement is to improve the site's international telecommunications and living conditions for the 90 to 100 expatriate staff stationed at the site at any one time during launch preparations.



There is one hotel in Xichang, but expatriate workers have complained that the facilities there are far from adequate to sustain them during the three to four-month launch preparation period.

Transport to and from the site also needs to be upgraded and analysts say building the necessary roads could take more than 18 months.

The basic facilities at Xichang, combined with the lower cost of materials and labour and the simplicity of the Long March design, have been a major factor in China's ability to undercut its European rival Ariane by 30 to 40 percent in charges.

The Great Wall spokesman angrily denied allegations from Ariane that China was "dumping" its launch services on the international market in a bid to win contracts away from the United States and Europe.

"Although our prices are lower, we still make a good profit from launches, so it is ridiculous to suggest we are dumping," he said.

China has won contracts to launch AusSat-1 next year followed by AusSat-2 and ArabSat-1 in 1992 and 1993 but further launches of foreign satellites will be restricted by the U.S. Government, which effectively controls who launches Western-made satellites.

Under a bilateral agreement signed in 1988, China is allowed to launch nine satellites in the six years up to 1994 and that limit is likely to remain in place after 1994 unless Great Wall brings its pricing more in line with the international market rate.

Speaking at a private function to celebrate the 10th anniversary of Great Wall, vice-president Yu Fusheng said: "Since entering the satellite launch market we have experienced some limitations and allegations that are very difficult to understand.

"But we are confident in time the true facts will emerge and these problems will be resolved.

"Of course, we realise the need for competition in this industry but that competition must be fair and equitable."

#### Lower Launch Prices Explained

OW2010022990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0113 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Hong Kong, October 20 (XINHUA)—A senior Chinese space official explained here Friday why China charges a lower price than the West when launching satellites for foreign clients.

Liu Jiyuan, vice-minister of Aero-Space Industry of China, told XINHUA that the lower prices of China's space technology services result from several factors.

Firstly China's labor cost is far lower than in Western countries; secondly China's rockets are manufactured totally with indigenous raw materials, which are much cheaper than foreign ones.

Thirdly, China's rockets are reliable and have a high launching success rate, which results in lower research and development cost.

Liu said the China Great Wall Industry Corporation, which launches commercial satellites for foreign clients, charges a reasonable price with a low profit margin, which, rather than be dumping, is an entirely justifiable commercial behavior in conformity with international conventions.

He added that the China Great Wall Industry Corporation is a financially independent enterprise, which, instead of getting subsidies from the government, has to pay tax under law.

He said the price contained in the contract signed between China and the Arab Satellite Communications Organization in no way violated relevant agreements signed between China and the United States.

The fact was that during its OPEC bidding in 1979 the Arab Satellite Communications Organization accepted China's first quotation and the two sides even initialed a contract.

However, a European company lowered the quoted price by a big margin in an attempt to get the contract for itself and at the same time charged China of "dumping."

Under such circumstances, the China Great Wall Industry Corporation had to make a new quotation, cutting down profit to the lowest bearable level. The Chinese company had other incomparable technological advantages over some Western companies, and it was only natural that China's quotation was more preferable to the client.

As China's economic and technological capabilities are limited, it can only have a limited share in the world's ever growing aerospace technology market.

He added according to an agreement signed with the United States, China can only launch nine communications satellites for foreign clients between 1988 and 1994, which cannot in any way constitute a threat to Western space firms.

#### Launch Services Described

OW1910192490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1536 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Hong Kong, October 19 (XINHUA)—China is willing to provide overseas markets with space technological services in various fields in accordance with international trade conventions and at reasonable prices, a visiting Chinese space official said here today.

In an interview with XINHUA, Liu Jiyuan, vice-minister of the Ministry of Aero-space Industry of China, said that earlier this year China successfully launched the Asia Sat-1 for the Asia Satellite Telecommunications Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, and the Long March-2E carrier rocket. The launching technology has won praise from overseas experts.

This shows that China's space technology and management are mature to enter the international market, he said.

By launching foreign satellites with China-made rockets, China does not have the ulterior motive of obtaining foreign countries' space technology secrets, he stressed.

Facts have shown that China strictly abides by the requirements raised by satellite manufacturers on keeping technological secrets in launching Asia Sat-1.

Liu said China is not only willing to launch foreign satellites but also willing to provide clients with satellite launch services including satellite manufacture.

Meanwhile, he said, China is also capable of providing satellite co-passenger services for foreign clients.

He noted that China has successfully launched and recovered remote sensing satellites on 12 consecutive occasions. The recoverable scientific exploration satellite launched in October this year conducted biological experiment with white mice and experiments for scientific exploration and microgravity.

This demonstrates that China's satellite recovery technology is mature and reliable, and has the qualification to enter the international market.

In addition, China also can provide clients with satellite photographs and satellite earth station equipment.

Since January this year, he said, China has successfully launched Dongfanghong communications satellite-2 (A), the Asia communications satellite-1, Long March-2E rocket, Fengyun No.1 meteorological satellite, and recoverable remote sensing satellites.

#### **Qinghua University Develops Domestic Transputers**

91P60019 Beijing JISUANJI SHIJIE [CHINA COMPUTER WORLD] in Chinese No 37, 26 Sep 90 p 1

[Article by Ke Yan (2688 1693) and Jiu Chu (0036 0443): "Qinghua University Develops China's Own Transputer Board-Level Product Series"]

[Summary] Engineers at Qinghua University's Computer Department have developed a Transputer board-level product series: the TTH-1A (single CPU), the TTH-2A (dual CPU), and the TTH-4A (four CPUs), as well as the D700 Transputer development system. These new products, which recently passed the technical appraisal sponsored by the Ministry of Machine-Building & Electronics Industry in Beijing, are a critical

part of the Key State Seventh Five-Year Plan project entitled "Microcomputer System Structure Using RISC [reduced instruction set computing] Technology" [see JPRS-CST-90-019, 23 Jul 90, pp 41-42].

The Transputer, a technologically advanced new type of processor chip, has a speed as high as 10 MIPS [million instructions per second] or 1.5 MFLOPS [million floating-point operations per second]. Because of its four high-speed I/O [input/output] channels and Occam parallel language ability, it has particular applications in high-speed parallel processing systems and multiprocessor point-to-point communications systems. Other applications include image processing, graphics, simulation, new computer system structures, pattern recognition, and neural networks. In Europe's ESPRIT research project for strategic development of information technology, applications of the Transputer are considered a critical research direction.

In China, previous Transputer board-level products have relied on imports which are quite expensive (the T800 chip with a 2MByte built-in memory costs about US\$4000); consequently, domestic research on and fabrication of Transputer chips is of enormous significance for the development of China's computer technology.

The technical testing has demonstrated that all of the TTH-series products can run under the IBM PC AT and compatible environments. With respect to languages, they will accept TDS, Occam II, C, FORTRAN, parallel C, parallel FORTRAN, and the Helios distributed operating system, and they are compatible with foreign-made communications software. System performance and technical indicators meet or exceed late eighties standards for similar foreign-made products. The Transputer products are currently being put into small batch production, and after production gears up, the chips will undoubtedly elevate domestic RISC technology and promote further development of applications.

#### **Military**

#### **Young Officers Boycott Yang Baibing**

HK2410102090 Hong Kong TANGTAI in Chinese No 47, 20 Oct 90 p 14

[Article by Chi Ta (1323 6671): "Young Military Officers Boycott Yang Baibing"]

[Text] Recently, Yang Baibing's relations with other military officers have been deteriorating. This is mainly because he has sent 170 cadres above the Army corps level to various military units to carry out investigation through a unified arrangement of the General Logistics Department and in the name of education within the whole Army, aimed at strengthening the Army's socialist conviction; and he has used this opportunity to get rid of officers holding different views, put his trusted followers

in key positions, seized the military power in an all-around way, and expanded the influence of the Yang in the Army.

#### **Some Young and Middle-Aged Officers Are Discontent With the Status Quo**

Since 1983, as more and more college and university graduates have been recruited and become military cadres, the number of intellectuals has been increasing continuously in the Army. In particular, the proportion of intellectuals in some professional and technological units has been increasing more rapidly. Since the "4 June" incident, there have been greater fluctuations in the ideological sphere in the Air Force, the Second Artillery Corps, the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry, the National Defense University, and the Academy of Military Sciences, where there are more intellectuals. They hold all kinds of views toward the current political and economic situation. Generally speaking, the young military officers, and young and middle-aged science and technological personnel in the Army can be divided into two parts. Most of them have doubts about China's socialism, holding that socialism is inferior to capitalism and hoping that the CPC can gradually build China into a free and democratic state through its own effort, and by deepening reforms. They are opposed to the policy of taking the road back. The collapse of the socialist system in East Europe has further shaken their conviction in socialism. The other people show no interest in politics. They joined the Army after graduating from colleges and universities because they thought that they could get higher pay and better benefits there. Now that the Army is not as stable as before and the situation is becoming more and more complicated, they feel very disappointed. Quite a few of them have handed in applications to their leaders, asking for a transfer to local units.

#### **The Spirit of Yang Baibing's Speech in the Central Military Commission and the General Political Department**

China's current situation depends entirely on the support of the Army. The unstable state of mind in the Army is a knotty problem for Yang Baibing, who has been engaged in political work for a long time. Proposed by Yang Baibing, the Central Military Commission has held many meetings to discuss this problem. It is difficult for them to reach unanimity in thinking. Many veteran generals, who do not respect Yang at all, held that the matter was not as serious as all that, and that the task of the Army was to carry out military drills rather than political movements. They urged a reduction in formalist practices in the Army. For this reason, Yang Baibing, who has the General Political Department under control, decided to make a unified arrangement and carry out massive education within the whole Army to enhance its socialist conviction. He demanded all military regions to regard it as a matter of top priority in the political building of the Army. He has also made several internal speeches on this matter. He said: Some

20 million Communist Party members died in order to establish a new state. The achievements China has made in the current stage are also an outcome of the hard struggle of the Communist Party over the past 40 years. The imperialists abroad and the advocates of bourgeois liberalization, who could not defeat us by force, are making use of certain mistakes we have made in our reforms to attack us, trying to share the power with the Communist Party or even seize the power without resorting to force. In the current special period, the officers and men of our Army must have a clear understanding of their historical mission, draw a clear distinction between right and wrong, make their stand firmer, and safeguard the party's interests. Otherwise, the cause pioneered by the revolutionaries of the older generation will be ruined. He emphasized that China should take its own road regardless of the changes in the international situation and in other socialist countries.

Yang Baibing instructed the General Political Department to send 170 cadres above the Army corps level to the grass-roots units and carry out an investigation there to see who of the military officers are not firm in their stand. He also instructed the commanders and political commissars of many military regions and arms of the services to give lectures to military personnel. At the same time, some popular readers and reference materials for strengthening socialist conviction have been compiled and published, and more than 50 films on the "4 June" incident and other teaching materials have been produced.

At the same time, Yang Baibing proposed that the focus of work at present was to carry out education for the young and middle-aged officers who have graduated from various colleges, universities, and Army schools over the past few years, because they can be most easily affected by bourgeois liberalization. Once a cadre is found to have ideological problems, he should be dismissed and replaced by another person at once.

#### **The Work of the Central Military Commission and the General Political Department Was Seriously Divorced From Reality**

The education in socialist conviction proposed by Yang Baibing has been carried out in the whole Army for several months. However, no positive achievements have yet been made, just as happened with the activity of learning from Lei Feng he urged to popularize throughout the country. Military officers at the grass-roots level held that his purpose was to create an atmosphere for his further promotion. At the same time, he was also trying to put his trusted followers in key positions and exclude those who held different views in the name of opposing "liberalization." The young intellectuals in the Army were especially disgusted with this. They were not at all serious during the study and only did it perfunctorily and superficially. When they had to make a statement of their position, they would just say "this is passed unanimously," just like cracking a joke. The leaders of many military regions did not obey Yang



Baibing and boycotted the work. In view of this situation, JIEFANGJUN BAO published an article entitled "Conscientiously Carry Out Education in Socialist Conviction Among Intellectuals." It severely criticized that "some young intellectuals in the Army are showing no interest in the education in socialist conviction" and pointed out that "this is because that a small number of leading comrades are prejudice against or are taking a negative attitude toward political and ideological work." "As a result, the originally realistic and lively education has been carried out lifelessly and unconvincingly."

A young military officer of the Beijing Navy Economic Research Institute said: "Very few young and middle-aged officers refuse to accept the leadership of the Communist Party. Most of them are hoping the Chinese leaders will deepen the reform and not set themselves against the common people, and will put the interests of the people in the first place rather than one-sidedly emphasizing the interests of the party to the neglect of social benefits." He also said: "During the current study, some young officers have also put forward many sharp questions to political cadres, such as the relations between the interests of the CPC and those of the people, and the question of interference in government affairs by the military. They have also some doubts about the study materials compiled by the General Political Department. The political leaders usually did not or dared not make definite answers to these questions. Obviously, the teaching materials of the General Political Department are not convincing enough. At present, as the quality of soldiers is comparatively higher, if the form of political education used during the period of war and in the period immediately after liberation is adopted again in the current study, it can only be a gross deception, and is entirely unrealistic and ineffective."

#### **Veteran Generals Urge Adherence to Party**

OW2410143490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0708 GMT 24 Oct 90

["Newsletter: For the Motherland, for Peace—An Interview With Five Former High-Ranking Military Officers of the Chinese People's Volunteers"—By XINHUA reporters Xu Jingyue (1776 0079 6460) and Xu Dianlong (1776 3013 7893)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA)—On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the departure of the Chinese People's Volunteers to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, these reporters interviewed Yang Dezhi, Hong Xuezhai, Yang Chengwu, Wang Ping, and Qin Jiwei, high-ranking commanders of the then Chinese People's Volunteers. Speaking of the great war fought by the Chinese people to resist aggression and defend peace, the veteran generals were full of pride and emotion. They warmly praised the patriotism, internationalism, and revolutionary heroism displayed by the Chinese People's Volunteers in the war and ardently hoped that servicemen and civilians throughout the country would

carry forward this kind of spirit, working hard to promote socialist modernization. [passage omitted]

Speaking of the Sanggamyong Battle, Qin Jiwei, front-line commander in the battle, became solemn and serious, deep in thought. He said: Today I will again talk about the Sanggamyong spirit; about Huang Jiguang and Qiu Shaoyun, heroes familiar to us; and about the lofty quality of the Chinese nation they embodied. My purpose is to inspire people of the present times, particularly young men and women, so that they will take the general situation into consideration, make self-sacrifices, and fight courageously. [passage omitted]

Qin Jiwei continued: Our country is in the new situation of reform and opening, and difficulties of one kind or another are bound to occur. However, as long as the people throughout the country make concerted efforts and fight courageously under the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, there will be no difficulties that cannot be overcome and there will be nothing that cannot be accomplished. [passage omitted]

#### **Chi Haotian Inspects Ordnance Personnel Training**

OW2210115790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1610 GMT 19 Oct 90

[By reporters Tan Daobo (6223 6670 0590) and correspondent Ding Xianli (0002 3759 4409)]

[Text] Jinan, 19 Oct (XINHUA)—Today, an ordnance storeman who received three months of on-the-job training was tested at a training field here by Chi Haotian, chief of general staff of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]. The storeman, who was blindfolded, felt things ranging from parts of machineguns to rubber cushions, from cannon covers to nuts one millimeter long, and described them accurately. Judges said he was able to identify 1,800 parts while blindfolded.

At an all-Army meeting designed to exchange on-the-job ordnance personnel training experience and for a Jinan Military Regional ordnance contest meeting, which closed on 19 October, this reporter learned that China's ordnance front had launched extensive on-the-job training programs, cultivating many ordnance personnel who can pass all kinds of tests. Good maintenance of weapons and armaments can ensure successful regular troop training and missions.

Chi Haotian and other leading comrades fully approved the on-the-job training program. He called on the Armed Forces to sum up and promote experience in this regard in order to make such training more popular among all military personnel.

Ordnance personnel's work has a direct effect on enhancing our troops' combat capability. Four years ago,



the PLA General Logistics Department called for implementing an "all-personnel, comprehensive, and full-process" training program. The vast numbers of ordnance personnel have based themselves in their assigned jobs and actively participated in training programs. They have received training related to their jobs, integrated their jobs with training, integrated self-study with instructions provided, and integrated ad hoc training with concentrated training, thereby scoring encouraging training results.

#### **'Anti-Infiltration' Ideological Work Urged**

*HK2310085390 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese  
9 Oct 90 p 3*

[Article by Chen Qiquan (7115 0366 2938): "Conduct Ideological Work Among Troops in Earnest"]

[Text] The international monopoly bourgeoisie takes infiltration and corruption in the ideological domain as an important means of pursuing its "peaceful evolution" strategy. In particular, after the suppression of revolt last year, it gradually shifted the focus of infiltration and corruption to the Armed Forces. This demands that ideological work in the Armed Forces be carried out according to higher standards and stricter requirements.

In recent years, due to the influence of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, some comrades' sense of class struggle was attenuated. They failed to see the actual danger of "peaceful evolution" and did not realize the great significance of the struggle to prevent "peaceful evolution." So in their practical work, they just treated the anti-infiltration and anti-corruption struggle as an ordinary security task. They thought that as long as no major incident occurred in their units, the anti-infiltration and anti-corruption task was fulfilled. Thus, they mainly took various defensive and prohibitive measures and rarely took offensive steps to give positive guidance to the troops; they gave more consideration to the anti-infiltration and anti-corruption measures in the economic field and in people's lifestyles, but did not pay sufficient attention to the measures in the political and ideological field; they paid more attention to the visible forms of infiltration and corruption, but tended to neglect the invisible corrosive influence in the ideological field; they cared more about remedial measures, but neglected or relaxed the constant efforts for resisting corrosive influences and preventing corruption. Some people often attributed the problems among the troops to such factors as the social environment, and just blamed other people and the external conditions. This all showed that they did not fully understand the great significance of carrying out anti-infiltration and anti-corruption struggle in the ideological field among the troops.

The struggle between infiltration and anti-infiltration and between corruption and anti-corruption is the salient reflection in the ideological struggle and domestic class struggle in a certain scope. It is in essence the

struggle between "peaceful evolution" and "anti-peaceful evolution," and it concerns the destiny and future of the party and the state. In particular, after last year's turmoil was quelled, the international and domestic hostile forces employed various means to advocate decadent values, moral standards, and lifestyles in order to more intensively pursue their "peaceful evolution" strategy, and advocated the bourgeois concepts of democracy, freedom, and the multiparty system in an attempt to exert a corrosive influence on and infiltrate our Army. After our country carried out reform, began to open up, and developed the commodity economy, capitalist and feudalist dregs floated again in some localities because our policies in some aspects were not perfect enough and no effective measures were taken to resist and check the influence of bourgeois ideology, lifestyle, and various erroneous thoughts. This also influenced our troops to a considerable degree. As many of our troops are stationed in the special economic zones and coastal areas, they were more exposed to the corrosive influence of the decadent capitalist ideology through various channels. So it is more necessary for us to attach great importance to anti-infiltration and anti-corruption work.

The political turmoil and the counterrevolutionary revolt occurring last year showed that the political theory and values of the bourgeoisie could still produce a certain influence in society and deceive some people. Now, as the domestic and international hostile forces have shifted their main target of infiltration and corruption to the troops, we must never underestimate the influence of decadent capitalist ideology on the troops. Comrade Mao Zedong said: If the proletariat does not occupy the ideological position, then the bourgeoisie will certainly occupy it. It is not enough to merely take defensive steps against the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization and decadent capitalist ideology. We must also launch offensives and carry out the struggle against infiltration and corruption. Our Army is an armed group for carrying out political tasks. When facing the serious situation in which the overseas and domestic hostile forces are trying to infiltrate our Army and exert a corrosive influence on our Army, the broad masses of officers and men must more firmly maintain political conviction, build stronger mental pillars, and foster more noble moral sentiments. We should not be content with the "passable" condition, should not lower the requirements for the Army's ideological work for the existence of some negative phenomena in society, and should never tolerate the existence of any unhealthy tendencies among the troops. The Army's ideological work must adhere to high standards. In the anti-infiltration and anti-corruption struggle, military units should not merely pay attention to economic and lifestyle problems and merely concentrate on resisting pecuniary and sexual enticements, but should lay stress on resisting the infiltration and influence of reactionary political theories and thought from the West. It is necessary to go all out to conduct education in ideals and

convictions, patriotic education, moral education, revolutionary tradition education, and class and class struggle education among the troops, firmly uphold the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, and fundamentally raise the ability of cadres and soldiers to distinguish right from wrong, good from evil, and honorable from shameful. It is necessary to grasp the actual thinking of cadres and soldiers when the domestic and international situation is changing and to conduct ideological education in a pertinent way. The ideological work should play a preventive role more than playing a remedial role. When a certain wrong idea or an unhealthy tendency appears, it should be criticized and checked immediately without delay, so that upright conduct can always prevail among the troops. Only thus can the troops successfully prevent corruption and resist corrosive influence, withstand the tests of various complicated conditions and political storms, and always stand in an invincible position.

#### Naval Academy Strengthens Theoretical Education

HK2310101690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
15 Oct 90 p 4

["Dispatch" by reporter Huang Caihong (7806 1752 5725): "Naval General Service Academy Strengthens and Improves Theoretical Education"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA)—The propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee, the State Education Commission, and the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army, recently transmitted the Naval General Service Academy's experiences in strengthening and improving the teaching of Marxist theories.

The Naval General Service Academy is a comprehensive institution of higher learning for training junior commanding officers and technological management officers for naval logistic services. Through practice, they are continuously in search of experience in improving and reinforcing Marxist theoretical education among cadets. Starting from the practical realities of the academy, they have established a teaching system of Marxist theories composed of the three big classrooms, that is, theoretical teaching, social practice, and spare-time activities, and trained a large number of qualified personnel having both ability and political integrity. Their achievements in teaching have won them the 1989 state-level special award for outstanding teaching achievements in nationwide ordinary institutions of higher learning.

In transmitting the experiences of this academy, the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee, the State Education Commission, and the General Political Department pointed out: Their experiences are not only applicable to military academies and schools, but are also of significance in serving as reference for non-military institutions of higher learning. Academies and schools at various localities should take the basic experiences of the Naval General Service Academy as reference to further reinforce and improve the teaching of

Marxist theory, to enable contemporary university students to truly arm themselves with the theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to strive for the training of more qualified builders of, and successors to the socialist cause.

The principal experiences of this academy in reinforcing and improving the teaching of Marxist theory include:

1. Following the orientation of adhering to, and developing Marxism; reinforcing and improving education in political theories. They guide teachers to go deep into social realities and lay the foundation of theoretical education deep in the fertile soil of social practice; to profoundly study Marxism and its application and development in contemporary China to lay a solid groundwork for reinforcing and improving theoretical education; and stress the study of social ideological trend and fully bring into play the militant and guiding role of Marxist theoretical education. They have successively conducted extensive in-depth investigation of such problems as the contracted management responsibility system on a household basis with remuneration linked to output, reform of the urban economic structure, special economic zones, and the three kinds of enterprises that are partly or wholly foreign owned, thereby deepening their understanding of the national situation of our country and the great practice of reform and opening up; witnessing the immense guiding role played by Marxism in the socialist construction of our country and also the necessity and inevitability of upholding and developing Marxism; and gradually evolving some methods of absorbing nourishment from social practice and improving the teaching of Marxist theories.

2. Fully bringing into play the role of the teaching system of the three big classrooms in educating people and urging cadets to transform their thinking, believe in, and practice Marxism. They have gradually formed a teaching system of the three big classrooms by taking theoretical teaching as the main body and social practice and spare-time activities as supplement. In theoretical teaching, they start with solving cadets' deep-level ideological and theoretical problems and emphasize systematic and effective teaching of theories; in social practice, they emphasize guiding cadets to understand realities and digest theories; and in spare-time activities, they emphasize guiding cadets to think about life and transform their thinking.

3. Striving to establish a contingent of teachers who truly study, believe in, teach, and practice Marxism. They maintain that teachers in political theories should possess "three big basic skills," namely, the basic skill of systematically mastering and being good at applying Marxism, the basic skill of giving instruction, conducting investigation and study, and the basic skill of handling students' ideological work. Moreover, measures have also been taken to improve the quality of the teachers' contingent and to gradually develop a contingent of teachers proficient in various specialized professions,

rational in age structure, and comparatively competent in teaching and scientific research.

4. The party committee attaches great importance to strengthening leadership over theoretical education and striving to create conditions for Marxist theoretical education. In the teaching of political theories, the party committee of the academy is not only a leader but also a participant. When encountering difficulties in teaching work, it promptly studies with teachers how to find a solution. Besides, it provides the necessary manpower and material and financial resources for the teaching of Marxist theories and do more practical work.

#### Nanjing Region Stresses Ideological Work

HK2310072490 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese  
11 Oct 90 p 1

[Report by Zhu Zhengping (2612 3630 1627) and reporter Cao Jinhua (2580 6930 5478): "Units Under Nanjing Military Region Stationed in Areas With Overseas Connections, Special Zones, and Open Areas Attach Importance to Ideological Work"]

[Text] Laying stress on positive education, making great efforts to bolster healthy conduct, using positive factors to overcome negative factors, and raising the ability of officers and men to resist corrosive influences and prevent degeneration. This experience of the units stationed in areas with overseas connections, special zones, and open areas was affirmed by leading comrades of the Nanjing Military Region at the military region's ideological work report meeting, which concluded on 20 September. The meeting specially studied the measures for strengthening ideological work among the troops.

In the Nanjing Military Region, many units are stationed in famous areas with overseas connections, special zones, and open areas, where there are many enterprises with foreign investment, many open cities, and many families with relatives in Hong Kong, Taiwan, or overseas areas. In those areas, the commodity economy is rather developed, and the cultural life of the people is rather colorful. In such a special environment, the ideological work for the military units is more arduous. In December of last year and in May of this year, Central Military Commission Chairman Jiang Zemin and Secretary General Yang Baibing separately inspected units of the Nanjing Military Region, and issued many important instructions on improving the ideological work among the troops. According to the spirit of the Central Military Commission leading comrades' instructions, the units stationed in the above-mentioned areas constantly conducted positive education, gave publicity to the deeds of advanced individuals and collectives, bolstered healthy trends, and prompted officers and men to maintain firm political conviction and a healthy mental condition.

Using the positive achievements of reform and opening up to educate officers and men, and resisting negative influence. Reform and opening up promoted rapid economic development in the southeast coastal areas, but

some evil social phenomena also appeared. The troops stationed in the three types of areas with overseas connections knew that they could not "close the doors and windows" because there were "flies." Instead, they used society as a classroom and inhaled the fresh air in society. Last year, the principal leaders of a group army personally led cadres from various leading organs to investigate and inspect 31 enterprises with foreign investment in the Xiamen Special Economic Zone. Then they wrote 120,000-character teaching materials to help the troops understand the situation of reform and opening up and grasp the essence and mainstream in society, as against the complicated environment of the place where they were stationed. The units stationed in such open cities as Shanghai, Wenzhou, and Ningbo often showed the great achievements in local economic construction to the troops, thus helping them better understand the superiority of socialism and the correctness of the party's policy for reform and opening up. This not only increased their sense of reform and opening up, but also prompted them to maintain a high degree of vigilance against the influence of various negative factors in society.

Giving publicity to the deeds of advanced individuals and collectives, and forming a healthy trend of making progress among the troops. The units in these areas extensively and intensively carried out the activities of learning from Lei Feng and the "Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road," commended the advanced collectives and individuals in their own units, and set good examples for ideological work among officers and men. In the last three years, a garrison unit stationed in Putuoshan, a major sightseeing spot visited by over 1 million domestic and overseas tourists each year, did not record even a single disciplinary case among the troops. The superior command thus summed up its successful experience, which played an important role in promoting the ideological and political work among other units.

Carrying forward the fine tradition and keeping the political character of the Armed Forces. In conducting ideological work, the units stationed in these areas constantly included the revolutionary ideal, the spirit of hard struggle and plain living, and the idea of patriotism and revolutionary heroism in the content of ideological education so that the fine tradition of the People's Army could strike deep roots in the minds of officers and men. Some units also added new contents to the old tradition according to the new developments and changes in the situation, thus ensuring that the fine tradition continued to maintain its vitality in ideological work.

Purifying the environment inside and outside the barracks and creating a favorable atmosphere. To improve the "minor climate" in the barracks, the units stationed in the areas with overseas connections mainly did three things: First, they created and maintained a strong political atmosphere inside the barracks; second, they improved the conditions of material life and strengthened the centripetal force in the barracks; third, they improved and enriched the cultural activities of the



troops and substantiated the cultural life of officers and men, thus cultivating healthy and noble sentiments and mentalities among them. While improving the internal environment, the units also took an active part in the activities of jointly building spiritual civilization with local civilians so that officers and men could be influenced by the new social conduct.

### Economic & Agricultural

#### Li Peng Meets Subsidized Counties' Delegates

OW2410144090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0812 GMT 24 Oct 90

[By reporter Chen Yun [7115 5366]]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)—At the Ziguang Pavilion of Zhongnanhai this morning, Premier Li Peng met with delegates attending a national conference to exchange experiences among counties receiving financial subsidies in order to strengthen their ability to achieve self-sufficiency. He encouraged them to make further efforts to gradually reduce the number of counties receiving financial subsidies and to strengthen the ability of counties to be self-sufficient financially. He also expressed the hope that the conference will promote the successful fulfillment of financial tasks this year.

Li Peng said: At present, there is political and social stability throughout the country, and the economic situation is taking a turn for the better. However, there are still many difficulties before us. One of these is financial difficulty. At present, about half of the counties in the country still need financial subsidies.

Li Peng said: We have held a meeting to sum up the experience of counties having revenues in excess of 100 million yuan, and now we have held another meeting to sum up the experience of counties receiving financial subsidies. These two meetings have been held successfully. They will play a role in promoting financial work throughout the country.

Touching on the question of how counties receiving financial subsidies can increase their ability to achieve self-sufficiency, Li Peng said: The important thing to do is to broaden sources of income and reduce expenditures. To broaden sources of income means to develop production. Only by developing production can we increase revenue. At the same time, management of taxation work should be strengthened in order to reduce tax evasion. Reducing expenditures means we should have stricter control over funds and refrain from unnecessary spending. Of course, to solve the financial problems of counties, we should also implement the principle of streamlining government organs and personnel. This is our long-term task.

Present at in the meeting today were State Councillor Wang Bingqian and Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council, as well as responsible persons of the relevant departments under the State Council.

#### Finance Vice Minister Speaks

OW2410235990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1414 GMT 20 Oct 90

[By reporter Ding Jianming (0002 1017 6900)]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA)—According to figures released by the Ministry of Finance, 1,298—or 55 percent—of the 2,348 counties (and county-level cities) in China cannot support themselves financially and must depend on state subsidies. The state spends more than 5.5 billion yuan subsidizing these counties and cities each year.

Finance Vice Minister Chi Haibin said here today that improving these counties' financial self-sufficiency and removing more counties from reciprocity is essential for the state to have greater financial power and gradually improve its financial situation. He called on all local authorities to take effective measures to change the outlook of the recipient counties.

According to the vice minister, in recent years the state has attached great importance to helping the economically undeveloped areas develop their economies, shake off poverty, and become financially self-sufficient, and it has taken many significant measures to achieve these purposes. In 1980, with the approval of the State Council, the ministry set aside special funds in the state budget for "supporting economically undeveloped areas" and for supporting economic development in poverty-stricken Hexi and Dingxi counties in Gansu and Xiji, and Haiyuan and Guyuan counties in Ningxia. Meanwhile, the state has also set up low interest funds to create job opportunities for impoverished families. Today, the state spends more than 4 billion yuan each year on assisting the poor and needy. All these measures have helped the impoverished areas develop their economies. Statistics show that by the end of 1989, 133 counties in the country no longer needed the state's fiscal support, and many other counties had become more self-sufficient financially.

Speaking at the national conference to exchange experiences in helping subsidy recipient counties become financially self-sufficient, Chi Haibin said today that the state will continue to give needy counties financial support, which he said is essential for these counties to develop their economies and become financially independent. He stressed, however, that counties wishing to become financially independent should not place their hopes on higher-level departments' assistance, but should carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and do a good job in managing their financial resources. Chi Haibin pointed out that while exploring financial resources, financial recipient counties should pay special attention to improving their tax collection and management, handling their tax affairs strictly according to law, and collecting taxes from production of special agricultural and forestry products as well as from agricultural production and use of arable



land, and strictly curtailing tax reductions and exemptions. With regard to the management of expenditures, he said, these counties should be mentally prepared to lead an austere life for a few years and spend money strictly in accordance with their budgets.

#### State Council Issues Circular on Tax Defaults

OW2510094990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0922 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA)—The State Council recently approved "Several Views on Stepping Up the Efforts To Check on Tax Defaults" submitted by the State Council Leading Group for Making Joint Efforts to Check on Tax Defaults. The General Office of the State Council recently issued a circular calling on all provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's governments, the ministries and commissions of the State Council, and departments directly under the State Council to conscientiously implement them.

The circular says: It has become increasingly serious that enterprises are in arrears with taxes, which seriously threatens the fulfillment of this year's budgeted revenues and the appropriation of budgeted funds. It is necessary to promptly take measures to vigorously check on tax defaults in order to ensure the implementation of the state budget. Local governments at various levels and relevant departments of the State Council should proceed from the interests of the whole, put this work concerning the interests of the whole on their agenda, and should effectively strengthen their leadership in this regard. Relevant departments should coordinate closely with one another, combine their efforts to check on tax defaults with the efforts to check on debt defaults, and do such work thoroughly and effectively in order to achieve actual results.

Nine points of view are set forth in the "Several Views on Stepping Up the Efforts to Check on Tax Defaults," and they are mainly as follows:

1. Governments at all levels should pay close attention to checking on tax defaults, and they each should assign a principal responsible comrade to take charge of this work. They should put this work on their agenda and effectively strengthen their leadership in this regard. All relevant departments should coordinate closely with one another, support the efforts to check on tax defaults, and collect all taxes that should be collected.

2. All localities and departments should step up their efforts to make feasible plans to check on tax defaults and to fulfill tax collection targets from level to level. By the end of this year, tax arrears should be at least 20 percent less than those at the beginning of the year.

3. Arrears of payments collected by enterprises should be used to pay their tax arrears first. For enterprises that have to pay large amounts of tax default, "special transfer accounts for tax payments" should be opened; the arrears of payments collected by them should be

proportionally deposited in these special accounts in order to ensure that their tax payments will be deposited in the treasury promptly.

4. Efforts should be stepped up to check on major tax defaulters and to institute a system of responsibility for checking on tax defaults.

5. Financial departments at various levels and departments in charge of enterprises should appropriate budgeted funds on a timely basis.

6. When capital construction projects are short of appropriated funds, planning and other relevant departments at various levels should manage to make up for such funds on a timely basis.

7. All specialized banks should strictly implement the principles for deducting funds "from profits and product payments for tax or loan payments." They should take the initiative in providing tax offices with information on enterprises' financial situations and should vigorously assist them in checking on and collecting tax arrears. In funding, banks, financial departments, and departments in charge of enterprises should support large enterprises that achieve good economic results but need large amounts of circulating funds.

8. Financial, tax, and customs departments at various levels should make strict checks, levy taxes according to law, and step up their tax collection work. Enterprises that are in arrears with taxes must not be let off lightly.

9. All enterprises should enhance their consciousness in paying their taxes, take the overall situation into consideration, and conscientiously pay their taxes according to law. Enterprises and departments that have not paid their tax arrears according to the regulations should not be allowed to buy controlled commodities; enterprises under contract which are yet to pay their tax arrears should use their own funds to do so; and enterprises linking wages to economic results should not be allowed to take money from new profits for additional wages before paying their tax arrears.

#### Ethnic Autonomous Areas Make Economic Progress

HK2410020190 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
2 Oct 90 p 1

[Dispatch by reporter Li Yingjie (2621 5391 2638): "Ethnic Autonomous Areas Take a Step Forward in Their Local Economies"]

[Text] By deepening reforms and developing their economies, and with the help of state policies, ethnic autonomous areas have controlled social demand, increased effective supply, reaped consecutive harvests in agriculture, and registered appropriate industrial growth rates, thus bringing about a turn for the better in economic development. According to statistics by the State Commission for Nationalities Affairs, in 1989 ethnic autonomous areas registered a gross social output value of

203.41 billion yuan, an increase of 7.6 percent over 1988 and of 130.8 percent over 1980.

There are 157 autonomous regions, prefectures, and counties in China, with a total population of 150 million, of which 66.88 million are minority nationalities. Supported by state financial subsidies and preferential policies, ethnic autonomous areas have made gratifying achievements in local economic development for the last 10 years.

—An overall increase has been registered in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery. Last year the gross agricultural output value of ethnic autonomous areas amounted to 83.25 billion yuan, an increase of 4.4 percent over 1988 and 76.6 percent over 1980. Of the main agricultural products, grain production amounted to 46.6237 million tons, an increase of 6.9 percent over 1988; cotton production was 298,000 tons, an increase of 5.8 percent; annual afforestation totaled 19.3552 million mu, with improved afforestation quality. There was stable development in animal husbandry, with increases in the number of pigs, cows, and sheep. A stable development trend was also seen in fishery, with marine products amounting to 474,700 tons, an increase of 6.1 percent over 1988.

—Conditions for agricultural production have further improved. At the end of 1989, ethnic autonomous areas possessed 33.295 billion watts of electric power for agricultural machinery, an increase of 14.5 percent over 1988; and during the four years before the Seventh Five-Year Plan, electric power for this purpose increased by 11.6 percent annually. In 1989 machine cultivation covered 86.55 million mu, an increase of 9.1 percent over 1988; 2.4569 million tons (net) of chemical fertilizers were applied, an increase of 17.3 percent over 1988. Efforts have also been stepped up for the construction of farmland irrigation projects.

—Township industries have developed rapidly in ethnic autonomous areas. In 1989 the gross output value of township industries was 18.33 billion yuan, an increase of 20.1 percent over 1988. The proportion of township industrial output value to the aggregate industrial output value rose from 14.8 percent in 1988 to 15.3 percent last year.

—There have been improvements in the people's lives. According to a sample survey in the rural areas, the per capita net income of peasants (herdsmen) in ethnic autonomous areas was 517 yuan in 1989, an increase of 18.69 percent over 1988; rural people's deposits totaled 8.55 billion yuan, an increase of 7.8 percent over 1988.

These gratifying achievements in ethnic autonomous areas cannot be separated from the prolonged care and support of the party and the government. For the development of ethnic autonomous areas' economies, the

state provides financial subsidies each year and allocates undersupplied production materials for them.

### Chen Junsheng Discusses Government Administration

OW2510101690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0641 GMT 24 Oct 90

[By reporter Jiang Jun (1203 6511)]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)—Chen Junsheng, state councillor and president of the Society of Administrative Management of China, recently pointed out that the Chinese Government's administrative management must become more scientific, institutionalized, and modernized as quickly as possible.

Speaking at a recent meeting to mark the fifth anniversary of the society's journal, "ZHONGGUO XINGZHENG GUANLI" [ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT IN CHINA], Chen Junsheng said: Administrative management of the government plays an increasingly important role in reform, openness, and other modernization programs. The practical problems now confronting the government organs at various levels are how to scientifically define their administrative responsibilities and administrative modes, rationally divide their administrative authority, set up administrative organs scientifically, reform the personnel system, institute a civil service system, find ways for government organs to make their decisions scientifically, improve their administrative efficiency, and so forth.

He pointed out: How to make their administrative management more scientifically is one basic requirement for the government organs. The setting up of government administrative organs, government decisions, and all government operations must be scientific. Institutionalization is important because it can safeguard the government's legitimate administrative authority and also can facilitate various social quarters in exercising supervision over lawless conduct. Modernization involves even more areas. Not only does it mean that the technical means of administrative management must be modernized, it also means that the modes of administrative management also must be modernized.

He stressed: The focus of our work of making administrative management more scientific, institutionalized, and modernized must be directed at dealing with the most conspicuous problems of government administration. He said emphatically that inefficiency is a relatively noticeable and conspicuous problem of government organs' administrative management, and problems of this nature can be observed primarily in these phenomena: First, they shift blame and find fault with each other; second, they place their partial interests above everything, showing that they lack the sense of overall interests; third, they use veto power casually, and some people even feel proud of being able to exercise veto power; and fourth, they are irresponsible, and thus a very long time is needed before higher authorities' decisions can be implemented at grass-roots units.

He pointed out that government organs should come up with theoretical and practical ways to deal with these defects so that the administrative management of government organs can become more scientific, lawful, and modernized.

### **Banking Group To Extend Loans for Key Projects**

*OW2410222690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1559 GMT 24 Oct 90*

[Text] Nanjing, October 24 (XINHUA)—A banking group decided here today to extend loans totalling 220 million yuan to 14 key construction projects in China.

The group was formed in this capital of Jiangsu Province by 30 branches of the People's Construction Bank of China.

The terms for the consortium loans range from one to three years.

The 14 projects to get the loans include the Waigaoqiao wharf in the Shanghai Pudong development area, the Nanjing Huaneng Power Plant and the Baoji Nonferrous Metal Processing Plant in Shaanxi Province.

Consortium lending has emerged in China only in recent years. In line with the state financial and investment policies, the consortiums can pool capital from banks in different areas to meet the demands of the country's key construction projects.

A consortium lending network formed by the construction banks in 55 Chinese cities has already extended loans totalling 154 million yuan over the past three years to nine large and medium-sized projects including the Guangzhou Wanbao Electric Appliance Group Company.

Since the network was launched in 1987, its inter-bank loans have totalled 15 billion yuan.

### **International Production Standards 'Top Priority'**

*HK2510045790 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
25 Oct 90 p 3*

[By staff reporter Xie Liangjuan]

[Text] Top priority will be given to the implementation of international standards in China's industrial production in coming years.

According to the deputy director of the State Bureau of Technical Supervision, some regulations have already been worked out by Chinese standardization authorities to detail the steps of the implementation.

Dr Lu Shaozeng said that among China's 17,000 national standards, about 38 per cent met or were close to international advanced standards.

Steps would be taken to shorten the process of formulating new national standards in a bid to promote the

country's standardization work, according to 58-year-old Lu, who is also the president of the Chinese National Committee of International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

More Chinese experts would be sent abroad for international standardization activities and more international meetings would be held in China.

The efforts, the official said, were designed to show China's latest scientific and technological achievements to international standardization agencies such as the International Standardization Organization (ISO) and the IEC.

In order to keep up with the pace of world standardization, Chinese experts considered frequent participation in international standardization activities "very positive and necessary".

China would, Lu said, establish a national product certification and quality assurance system for industry.

National certification regulations already existed for cement, electronic components, safety of vehicle glass and electrical appliances.

The official said a random quality inspection system would be set up and manufacturers who made substandard products would be exposed to the public.

Lu said at least 100,000 technicians, engineers and production officials were taught the importance of quality control each year.

### **Commentator Urges Revival of Collective Economy**

*HK2410112290 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
4 Oct 90 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "Develop the Collective Economy and Stabilize the Household Contract System"]

[Text] At present localities throughout the country are actively developing the collective economy. This represents the need to stabilize and perfect the output-related contracted household system, as well as the need to further develop rural productive forces, strengthen organizational building at the village level, and perfect the rural superstructure.

As a well-developed institutional structure, the output-related contracted household responsibility system, which was formed with the purpose of directing household business operation to the cooperative economy, has from the very beginning operated on two levels: Centralization and separation—in other words, collective centralized operation and household operation. However, in the early stages of the system's implementation, either because collective households were not formed in some poor villages or because of some mistakes in local work, part of the property that belonged to the collective was either damaged or lost, with the result that collective



centralized operation in these localities has suffered from a very weak foundation, with some "having only the name of the collective without the corresponding economic substance." Even in places where collective property has been relatively well kept, the development of the commodity economy has made the collective property become far too small to satisfy peasants' increasing demands for collective services. Therefore, the central point for improving and perfecting the output-related contracted household system is to perfect the two-tier operation, with the tier of collective centralized operation receiving more attention, generally speaking, for only thus can we underline the superiority of the collective economy and release the dynamics of peasant household operation.

Why do we say that developing the collective economy will meet the requirement of further developing rural productive forces? Because the growth of the collective economy will help increase the accumulation for reinvestment; will pave the way for adopting advanced technology, for farmland capital construction, and for boosting capability against natural disasters; and will improve conditions for public cultural, educational, and welfare undertakings. In short, the system has a unique function that household operation cannot perform. In our country, only the combination of household operation and collective centralized operation can speed up the historical process of socializing and modernizing agriculture, and help put it on a commodity basis.

The development of a collective economy is relevant not only to the economic foundation, but also to the superstructure. Only when the rural grass-roots organization has sufficient economic power can it offer services peasants need, lighten the burdens they find unbearable, and exert a stronger appeal and cohesiveness. Practice proves that apart from political factors, at present, wherever the collective economy dominates, the rural grass-roots organization tends to strengthen. Conversely, wherever the collective economy is weak, the rural grass-roots organization tends to be weak or paralyzed.

With a full appreciation of the importance and necessity of developing a collective economy comes the problem of launching the collective economy on a healthy path. Judging from historical experiences and from some views current in society, what we should approach with extreme caution is a correct understanding and handling of the relationship between developing a collective economy, and stabilizing and perfecting the output-related contracted household system. We can even say that whether or not this relationship is handled well determines, to a large extent, if the collective economy can develop healthily.

The kind of collective economic model that existed in our rural areas before reform—"being large in size and collective in nature, and highly centralized" and "with everybody eating from the same rice pot"—deeply hurt peasants' production motivation; talk of it still scares them. The output-related contracted household system

evolved during reform, while still in need of perfection, is what the majority of peasants have accepted and would hate to see changed. The peasants' fear of change is basically their fear of a change in this basic policy line. Therefore, when we propose developing the collective economy, we must pay full attention to this historical background. In carrying out propaganda or practical work, we must be careful not to set the collective economy against the output-related contracted household system, and must try hard to avoid the wrong impression that the household system now must give way to the kind of collective economic model once current before reform, for this would only produce psychological shock, which will work against social stability and peasants' motivation.

It seems that some of the theories now current in society do not quite accord with this spirit. For example, someone has said: "We should pay attention to developing the collective economy, and should not waste our energy on stabilizing the output-related contracted household system." Someone has said: "To persevere in the socialist direction we must gradually develop the collective economy and weaken the household economy." These two sayings have one thing in common: They both set the collective economy against the output-related contracted household system. The only difference is that the former is a little more subtle than the latter, since it suggests where we should put the focus, while the latter is more direct, explicitly advocating that one must "be gradually developed while the other must be gradually weakened." In this view the systems are mutually exclusive.

What is worth study is: Why did these comrades set the development of the collective economy against the household system? I am afraid the answer can be found only when we come to grapple with fundamental problems.

First, misunderstanding the nature of the output-related contracted household system: Despite the fact that this system has been in effect for a decade and has made great, world-renowned contributions to our country's agriculture, and remains vital and dynamic as far as advancing productive forces are concerned; despite the fact that all central documents and central leading comrades' speeches have identified the system as "a new business operation mode of the collective economy" and "a new development in the practice of Marxist theory on agricultural collectivization," some comrades still have unconsciously persisted in equating it with the small private economy. For this reason they are hoping not for stability, but for change.

Second, a partial understanding of perseverance in the socialist direction: What precisely is persevering in the socialist direction in the initial stage of socialism? This, we may say, should mean that things socialist in nature and those good for socialism should be permitted by socialism. On this reasoning, the party's basic rural economic policies, such as the output-related contracted



household responsibility system, in which household contracts are the main feature, and the policy of taking public ownership as the main body while allowing the operation of various economic elements, are on the whole in the socialist direction. However, some comrades do not share this view. They split the policy into parts, observing that a certain part of the policy—the “centralization” part of the output-related contracted household system, for instance—adheres to the socialist direction, while the other part of the policy—such as the “contract” part of the same system—does not. With such an approach, the conclusion—an incorrect one—that one part must be recognized while the other is negated, becomes inevitable.

Third, being vague about the purposes of developing the collective economy: The chief purpose of developing the collective economy and strengthening centralized business operation is to serve the peasants, and give further play to the potential of household operation. However, some comrades misunderstand, thinking that another policy is in the offing in which the collective economy will replace household operation. Guided by this

thinking, they easily misconstrue something mutually supplementary as something divided.

We must unify thinking with the spirit of the central authorities. The central authorities always refer to the collective economy in connection with further stabilizing and perfecting the output-related contracted household system. At the rural work talk called by the central authorities this June, Comrade Jiang Zemin, referring to stabilizing and perfecting the system, said: “The main thing is to gradually improve the centralized and contract portions of the two-tier operation system, always taking the local conditions into account.” Comrade Song Ping reminded us: “In the work of perfecting the two-tier operation and expanding the collective economy, we must distinguish between different situations, make different requirements, adopt different approaches, tailor our tactics to local conditions, and develop gradually. We must not demand unanimity in everything, much less can we make the mistake of egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfers of resources.” We should study central leading comrades’ speeches well, accurately and fully appreciate and carry out the spirit of these speeches, and try hard to develop the collective economy while keeping the household contract system stable.

## East Region

### Anhui Steps Up Discipline Inspection

OW2410120290 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 90

[By reporter Zhan Xun and correspondent Zhou Benying; from the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee ceremoniously held a meeting in Hefei 17-18 October to commend advanced organs and outstanding cadres on Anhui's discipline inspection front. Thirty four advanced discipline inspection organs and 104 outstanding discipline inspection cadres were commended.

Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee; Fu Xishou and Yang Yongliang, deputy secretaries; Zhao Baoxing, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, attended the meeting.

Prior to the meeting, Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission—who was in Anhui inspecting the work of helping poverty-stricken areas in Dabieshan region—and responsible comrades of the provincial party committee cordially met with the participants to the meeting and had a photo session with them.

At the meeting, Zhao Baoxing delivered a report, entitled "Let Us Make More Achievements, Strive To Become the Advanced, and Raise the Party's Discipline Inspection Work to a New Level."

Zhao Baoxing said: In recent years, under the leadership of the party committee at the corresponding level and the discipline inspection commission at the higher level, discipline inspection organs and large numbers of discipline inspection cadres in various parts of the province firmly implemented the party's line, principles, and policies and earnestly fulfilled the duties given to them under the party constitution. They did a tremendous amount of work and scored notable success in enforcing party discipline and helping the party committee to improve party style. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels helped party committees build good party style and regarded this as their primary duty. They waged a resolute struggle in combating all kinds of unhealthy practices and negative and corrupt phenomena within the party.

Discipline inspection organs at all levels seriously implemented strict party discipline and cracked down on violations of discipline. By adhering to the principle, showing courage in confronting tough situations, and overcoming interference and obstruction from various sectors, they succeeded in cracking down on a large number of violations of party discipline.

Over a period of five years and eight months from January 1985 to August 1990, they investigated over 37,500 discipline violations and took disciplinary action against more than 34,200 party members. Among the 34,200 disciplined, 4,090 were expelled from the party, 9,637 were placed on probation with the party, and 1,598 were dismissed from their posts in the party.

In their investigation of party discipline violations, they paid particular attention to investigation of major cases involving leading party cadres. Among party members who were disciplined, 315 were cadres at the county and department level, 11 at the prefectural and bureau level, and two at the provincial level. The investigation not only resulted in disciplinary action against party cadres who violated discipline and the law but also educated the vast number of party members and safeguarded party discipline. Their actions have demonstrated to the broad masses our party's determination to rectify party style and punish the corrupt.

In the struggle to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization, discipline inspection organs and the large numbers of discipline inspection cadres in various parts of the province firmly maintained unity with the Central Committee, resolutely safeguarded the party's constitution and its political discipline, and made a serious effort to investigate violation of the party's political discipline. Discipline inspection organs at various levels, in cooperation with the departments concerned, also educated party members in party style and discipline by various means. They supervised the discipline of leading party cadres to further improve the party's work style.

Comrade Lu Rongjing also spoke at the meeting. He said: Discipline inspection work is an important part of party building. Without strict discipline and good party style, we cannot maintain a high degree of party unity and consensus, guarantee the implementation of the party's principles and policies, and achieve the goal of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform. In this sense, our success in carrying out the discipline inspection work, safeguarding party discipline, and rectifying party style is vital to the party's survival and development and to the success of socialist modernization, reform, and opening to the outside world. The vast number of party members and the masses of people have great hope on discipline inspection organs and cadres.

It is necessary for discipline inspection commissions at all levels to earnestly implement the guidelines of the fourth, fifth, and sixth plenary sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, uphold the policy of enforcing strict discipline in the party, and forge flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the people. It is necessary to take firm action to investigate and crack down on violations of discipline within the party to safeguard party discipline. It is necessary to launch an anti-corruption drive to resolutely correct all kinds of unhealthy practices. It is necessary to correct, in particular, unhealthy practices

about which the masses have complained extensively, namely, the unhealthy practice existing in various trades and professions and the malpractices of some cadres who built private houses in violation of law and discipline, renovated their houses with public funds, occupied more housing space than allowed, and spent public funds on banquets and gift-giving. It is necessary to seriously strengthen education in party style and discipline, raise party members' political standards and their party spirit and consciousness, enhance their sense of discipline, and enable them to play an exemplary vanguard role. It is necessary to continue supporting and promoting reform and opening to the outside world, firmly implement important policy decisions on developing and opening Wanjia, and work hard to speed Anhui's modernization.

Lu Rongjing said: Strengthening party building is the task of the whole party. Discipline inspection work is very important to party building. Party committees at all levels must attach great importance to building party style and discipline, earnestly strengthen leadership, vigorously support discipline inspection organs in their efforts to fulfill their responsibilities, bring into full play their fighting role, and push forward the building of party style and discipline.

The provincial party committee asked advanced discipline inspection organs and outstanding discipline inspection cadres in the province to make persistent efforts to attain new achievements. It urged all discipline inspection organs and the vast numbers of discipline inspection cadres in the province to set strict demands on themselves, try to use Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods to resolve problems encountered in real life, and work with an invigorated and pioneering spirit to overcome difficulties, raise party building and discipline inspection work to a new level, and help achieve the party's general task in the current period.

#### Meeting Summarizes Students' Social Practice

SK2410041790 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Excerpt] On the morning of 20 October, a meeting to sum up the work of three camps for college students—the camp of invigorating Shandong with science and technology, the camp of participating in labor in building key construction projects, and the camp of investigating national and provincial situations—and to commend the advanced emerging in these social practice activities was ceremoniously held at the auditorium of the Nanjiao Hotel club in Jinan. Provincial leading comrades Ma Zhongchen, Zhang Quanjin, Xu Jianchun, and Ding Fangming, as well as members of the college students' social practice activity leading group attended the meeting and presented awards to the advanced collectives and individuals.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Ma Zhongchen gave a speech on how to deeply conduct social practice activities for

college students. Yang Chuantang, secretary of the provincial committee of the Communist Youth League, was entrusted by the college students' social practice activity leading group to give a summing-up speech.

During this summer vacation, more than 500 institutions of higher learning in our province, involving 110,000 teachers and students, went to 48,000-odd units in 130 counties and districts and in more than 3,000 townships and towns to give scientific and technological services. They participated in public welfare work and conducted investigations under the banners of the three camps. They fulfilled more than 1,500 scientific and technological services which helped create more than 26 million yuan in economic results and produced more than 40,000 investigation reports. During these activities, more than 3,500 social practice bases of all sorts were built, noticeable economic and social results were achieved, and persons of talent were brought up. This time, a total of 67 advanced collectives and 1,111 advanced individuals were commended. In addition, 803 investigation theses won prizes. [passage omitted]

#### Narcotics Trafficking Clique Cracked in Linyi

SK2410122390 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese  
14 Sep 90 p 3

[Article by Ren Zhaoyou (0117 0340 0645): "The Linyi Railway Public Security Department Roots Out a Narcotics Trafficking Clique"]

[Text] Recently, during a campaign of dealing strict blows to criminal offenders, the Linyi railway public security department cracked a case involving a group of narcotics traffickers. The department confiscated some 5,100 grams of opium and rooted out an opium growing farm. The nine principal offenders have been caught in the net of justice.

Beginning in 1987, principal offender Ma Lianying, a cadre of Ganlin village, Cangshan County, and Ma Lianhua, second elder sister of Ma Lianying, indulged in narcotics trafficking by forming a clique in collusion with Wang Shouping, Cheng Zizhi, and nine other criminals in Liaoning and Inner Mongolia. They sold a total of more than 13,000 gm of opium. On 23 June this year, Wang Shouping and two other opium traffickers were captured by railway public security cadres when they carried opium from Cangshan County and prepared to escape from Feixian County in a stolen car.

#### Central-South Region

##### Hou Zongbin on Using Technology in Agriculture

HK2410023790 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Yesterday morning, Hou Zongbin, secretary of the provincial party committee, and (Li Youtian), head of the provincial party committee propaganda department and vice governor, together with responsible members



from the provincial higher education working committee, provincial sciences committee, provincial education committee, and provincial agriculture committee went to Henan Agricultural University to visit the university's exhibition room, listened to the report by the university leadership on invigorating agriculture by applying scientific and technological achievements, and had a meeting with experts and scholars on the task of promoting agricultural production through application of science and technology.

After earnestly listening to the speeches by experts and scholars, Hou Zongbin said: Henan Agricultural University has consistently carried out the socialist principles for running a school, trained qualified personnel for invigorating agriculture, and made contributions to agricultural development in Henan. I hope the university will maintain its achievements, improve its performance, and carry forward its fine tradition.

When talking about carrying out the provincial party committee's principle of attaching primary importance to education in revitalizing Henan, Hou Zongbin pointed out: We should correctly handle the relationships between scientific research, education, economics, and population, and persist in the strategic idea of regarding the four as an inseparable whole. To promote the province's scientific research and education, first, we must ensure the stability of relevant personnel and solve the brain drain problem; second, we must gradually increase investment to improve facilities for scientific research; third, we must speed up the spread of applied technology; and fourth, we must constantly improve the quality of teaching.

For invigorating agriculture by applying scientific and technological achievements, Hou Zongbin put forward five principles, namely: Integrate traditional experience in intensive and meticulous farming with modern science and technology; biological measures with engineering measures; education on economics with social education and education on ecology; agricultural technical transformation and comprehensive agricultural development; and introduction of advanced technology with mastering the technology.

Comrade Hou Zongbin also recommended the typical experience he had learned while conducting investigations and studies in Nanyang and Sanmenxia, and put forward 10 techniques which should be vigorously spread in the drive to promote agricultural production by means of scientific and technological achievements.

Comrade Hou Zongbin said: We have already laid quite a good natural foundation and are provided with the conditions for spreading scientific and technological achievements in a wide area. The leadership lineups at all levels should raise their ideological level, strengthen leadership, truly pay great attention to the spread of advanced agricultural techniques, have scientific and technical personnel contract for agricultural production in a big way, and organize all personnel concerned to

jointly tackle key projects so that we can constantly make breakthroughs in agricultural production, making a big leap forward.

Professors (Wu Shaokui) and (Hu Tingji), vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress, (Tong Guocheng), secretary of Zhengzhou City CPC Committee, and others also attended the meeting.

### Hubei's Guan Guangfu Inspects Prefecture

*HK2410082390 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Text] After accompanying Comrade Qiao Shi during his inspection of the work of helping the poor and development in the Dabie Shan area, provincial party committee Secretary Guan Guangfu carried out investigations and research in Yingshan, Xishui, Qichun, and some other counties of Huanggang Prefecture. He mainly carried out in-depth analysis of different types of rural villages and factories and stressed that leading cadres must sum up essential experiences from the advanced models at the grass-roots level, overcome current difficulties, and provide guidance to economic work on a large scale.

Tian Qiyu, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, also participated in the investigations and research.

Shiye Village of Xishui County was an agricultural banner in the 1950's. After learning about the changes that have taken place in the village over the past few years at a forum, Comrade Guan Guangfu gladly said: Shiye Village, which is an old model, has scored new development in the new situation. It has not only raised its scientific farming standard and maintained its advantage of high output but has also made full use of its advantage of being on the outskirts of a city as well as its regional advantage to readjust structure and develop a diversified economy. Studying this model is of wide-ranging referential significance to Huanggang Prefecture and the whole province as well.

During his investigations, Comrade Guan Guangfu emphatically pointed out: Grain processing still remains one of our weak links which must be tackled in a conscientious manner. In particular, the main grain production areas must direct great energies to developing food and forage industries, turn grain advantage into economic advantage through the development of food and forage industries, increase extra value, conserve agriculture, develop industries, protect grain production, and push ahead with animal husbandry development to thoroughly change the situation of high output with no prosperity and indeed bring prosperity to the whole county and the people as well.

On a local state-run farm on Sanjiao Shan, Comrade Guan Guangfu and Comrade Tian Qiyu also held discussions with Yang Zhuyan, secretary of the Huanggang prefectural party committee; Liu Rongli, commissioner of the Huanggang prefectural administrative office; and



the responsible comrades of Xishui County on the question of forestry development. Guan Guangfu pointed out: In order to develop forestry production, it is necessary to allow the coexistence of state-run tree farms, collectively run tree farms, household-run tree farms, household-contracted mountains, and some other forms, maintain stability of forest policies, and prevent forest policies from swaying from one side to the other.

On the question of industrial production, Comrade Guan Guangfu, Comrade Tian Qiyu, and some other comrades analyzed several different types of small factories. Comrade Guan Guangfu said: The experiences of these small factories can be drawn upon by various types of large, medium-sized, and small enterprises. These experiences include: To aim at both domestic and overseas markets, thoroughly grasp technological transformation, readjust product mix, carry out bold importation, develop lateral associations, apply science and technology in mountainous areas and factories, develop industries by relying on science and technology, strengthen management, work hard, live a simple life, tap internal potential, rely on local resources, take on markets in other parts of the country, make comprehensive use of local resources, and turn waste into treasure. Practice has borne out that if we only see market weakness, we will inevitably develop pessimism and become afraid of difficulties, thus binding our own hands and feet. However, by developing local advantages, tapping latent potentialities, relying on the working class, and bringing into full play their subjective initiative and creativeness, we will be able to gain confidence and open up new vistas for industrial production.

After carrying out investigation and research in some grass-roots units, Comrade Guan Guangfu, Comrade Tian Qiyu, and some other comrades affirmed the economic development and changes that have taken place in Huanggang Prefecture and put forward new thinking as well as new measures aimed at speeding up economic development in the Dabie Shan area.

Comrade Guan Guangfu emphatically pointed out: Huanggang is an old revolutionary base. In studying the position and the role of Huanggang, we should see not only the economic implications but also the political implications and view things from the high plane of building the old liberated areas. To build Huanggang, which is a piece of treasure land, into an even better place is at once the historical mission of the party committees and governments at various levels and the broad masses of the people in Huanggang and a major responsibility of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, Huanggang should mainly concentrate efforts on building infrastructural facilities, and link several highways which go through a number of major old liberated areas in the hinterland mountainous areas and along the Chang Jiang as soon as possible so as to more closely link the mountainous areas with the cities and towns along the Chang Jiang and the rural areas and more closely link

areas engaged in development aimed at shaking off poverty with economically developed areas, thus forming a new economic pattern which links south with north and mountainous areas with the areas along the Chang Jiang. Greater efforts must also be made to perfect and develop electricity supply networks and practically solve the problem of lack of electric power. Regarding agricultural production, it is necessary to maintain and develop the advantage of intensive cultivation and high output through application of science, form a big socialist agriculture pattern, greatly develop a diversified economy, especially grasp well silkworm production, build a provincial pongee base as soon as possible, and really form a big agriculture within which industry and agriculture complement and promote each other. Industrial production should take the road of reform and tapping latent potentialities and the road of integrating raw material production with processing production, increase the batch process and improve quality by relying on the advantages of local resources, and form pillar industries with local characteristics. The provincial authorities should give as much support as possible to Huanggang with a view to better developing and building this piece of treasure land, which once worked wonders in Chinese history, under the new historical conditions.

## Southwest Region

### Further on Qamdo 'Liberation' Anniversary

#### Lhasa TV Report

OW2410132290 Lhasa Tibet Television Network  
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Oct 90

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with screen caption: "In Celebration of Qamdo's 40th Liberation Anniversary"; cuts to show long shots of crowds gathering in front of a reviewing stand, where Hu Jintao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, other leaders are seen seated in rows]

On the morning of 19 October, tens of thousands of people of all nationalities from all circles, as well as commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] and public security armed police in Qamdo Prefecture held a ceremonious rally to warmly celebrate Qamdo's 40th liberation anniversary.

Seated at the rostrum of the rally were Hu Jintao, head of the autonomous regional party and government delegation participating in activities in celebration of Qamdo's 40th liberation anniversary, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, and first secretary of the Tibet Military District party committee; Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, deputy head of the delegation and vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]; Lang Jie, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Gyamco, vice chairman of the

regional people's government; Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, Cedain Zhoima, and Wang Hailin, vice chairmen of the autonomous regional CPPCC Committee; and Yang Youcai, chief procuratorate of the autonomous regional People's Procuratorate.

Also seated at the rostrum of the rally were, (Zhu Xiaoming), deputy director of the second bureau of the Central United Front Work Department; party, government, and military leaders of Qamdo Prefecture; heads of delegations from Garze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province, Degen Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan Province, and Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Qinghai Province who had been invited to Qamdo to attend the celebration activities; as well as other specially invited representatives.

[Video shows formations of children, medics, artists, soldiers, and others marching past the reviewing stand while leaders stand and applaud] At 1030, a 40-gun salute was fired, symbolizing that Qamdo had progressed brilliantly along the socialist road for 40 years. This was followed by 10 formations marching into the stadium, representing workers, peasants, cultural and educational workers, public health workers, young pioneers, the PLA, public security armed police, and so on.

(Luosang Langjie), commissioner of the Qamdo Prefectural Administrative Office, presided over the rally, which ceremoniously opened amid the grand strains of the national anthem.

Working personnel of the rally read congratulatory letters and messages from Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; the Tibet autonomous regional party committee and government; the Chengdu Military Region; the Central United Front Work Department; the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; the general office of the national CPPCC committee; the Tibet Military District; some fraternal provinces and municipalities; and the various prefectures and cities in Tibet.

[Video shows (Xiangba Gadeng) standing in front of the microphone, reading from script. Camera then alternates between shots of leaders on the reviewing stand and crowds seated on the ground in an open space] (Xiangba Gadeng), secretary of the Qamdo prefectural party committee, was the first speaker at the rally. He used lively and convincing facts to show that since Qamdo's liberation 40 years ago, the diligent, courageous, and intelligent people of Qamdo have radically changed the prefecture's political, economic, and social outlook by following the CPC's leadership, smashing the shackles of feudalism and serfdom, working in unity, and pioneering their cause through arduous efforts.

He said: While celebrating victory, we should firmly keep in mind that Qamdo owes its development and progress to the Communist Party that brought us liberation and helped us in construction. Qamdo owes its happiness today to the PLA that has liberated the

prefecture and provided it protection for socialist construction. Without the CPC and the PLA, people of all nationalities in Qamdo would have nothing left to themselves.

The achievements we made in all areas in the past 40 years are also the result of common struggle by the people of all nationalities throughout the prefecture. These are the songs of triumph on the unity among nationalities, as well as the results scored by patriotic personages of all nationalities in all circles by closely cooperating with and working hard alongside the party. We are completely justified in our pride in the victory scored in the past 40 years.

[Video shows Hu Jintao standing in front of microphone, reading from script] Then Hu Jintao, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, delivered an important speech at the rally.

In his speech, he fully affirmed the tremendous achievements in all fields of work scored by the people of all nationalities in Qamdo in the past 40 years by following the CPC's leadership, working in unity, and waging hard struggle. He noted that practice in the past 40 years since Qamdo's liberation showed that following the CPC's leadership, adhering to the socialist system, and firmly safeguarding the motherland's reunification are the basic guarantees for liberation of nationalities and social progress for Tibet; that adhering to the principle of "two inseparables," strengthening unity among nationalities, and establishing a new type of socialist relationship among nationalities characterized by equality, unity, and mutual assistance are crucial to the success or failure of all fields of work in Tibet; that adhering to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything we do, and adhering to the principle of making discreet and steady progress are a fundamental experience for revolution and construction in Tibet; and that upholding economic construction as the center, persistently carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, vigorously developing productive forces, and constantly improving the material and cultural lives of the people of all nationalities are the foundation for lasting peace and order in Tibet.

Hu Jintao said: Practice in the past 40 years since Qamdo's liberation shows that party and government organizations at all levels in Qamdo are powerful and effective; and that the vast number of party members, cadres, and people of all nationalities as well as patriotic personages in all circles are capable of withstanding rigorous tests. The tremendous achievements made by Qamdo in revolution and construction are the result of earnest efforts by the Qamdo prefectural party committee and administrative office to implement the party's line, principles, and policies. They are also the results of common efforts by the 500,000 people of all nationalities, including personages in all circles, the PLA, the armed police forces, and public security cadres and police in Tibet.

The autonomous regional party committee and people's government, as well as the Tibet Military District give high respects to you and, through you, to the large numbers of soldiers and people, as well as personages in all circles in the prefecture.

Hu Jintao also set requirements for Qamdo's future work, saying: To further promote the work in Qamdo, there must be a prolonged peaceful and orderly social environment. It is imperative to do solid work to ensure economic success, vigorously develop education, accelerate personnel training, properly handle nationalities and religious affairs as well as united front work, unite with all forces that can be united, mobilize all positive factors, and improve work in all fields.

[Video shows Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai standing in front microphone, reading from script] Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee, also spoke at the rally.

He said: Qamdo's liberation crushed the vicious attempts of the imperialists and pro-imperialist separatists to split Tibet from the motherland. It was also a prelude to the all-around liberation of Tibet. Qamdo's liberation enhanced the anti-imperialist patriotic forces in Tibet and laid down a firm political and ideological groundwork for the peaceful liberation in 1951. Qamdo's liberation will forever go down in history for its tremendous and indelible significance to Tibet's past, present, and future.

In conclusion, he hoped that the people of all nationalities, patriotic personages of all nationalities in all circles, and people's congresses and CPPCC committees at all levels in Qamdo Prefecture would follow the leadership of the Qamdo prefectural party committee; arm themselves with the important instructions given by General Secretary Jiang Zemin during his inspection of work in Tibet; conscientiously, thoroughly, and solidly implement the guidelines of the fourth Tibet autonomous regional party congress; further unify their thoughts; defend the motherland's reunification; strengthen unity among nationalities; unite with as many people as possible who can be united; fully mobilize all positive factors that can be mobilized; lift up their spirits; wage hard struggle; and strive to build a united, prosperous, and civilized socialist new Tibet, accomplish the four modernizations, and invigorate the Chinese nation.

Representatives of PLA Army units stationed in Qamdo as well as people of all nationalities in all circles in Qamdo also spoke at the rally. [video closes with a long shot of people seated in front of the reviewing stand]

#### Officials Give Alms to Lamas

OW2310025090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1605 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Qamdo, October 22 (XINHUA)—Representatives from the Tibet Autonomous Region and the United

Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), who are here to attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Qamdo Prefecture's liberation, gave alms to the lamas in the Qamba Ling Lamasery today.

Built in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), the Qamba Ling Lamasery is a major Tibetan Buddhist temple in Qamdo Prefecture.

Hu Jintao, secretary of the Tibetan Regional Committee of the CPC, and other representatives from the Tibet autonomous regional delegation, presented hada (a silk strip used as a token of greeting) and alms to the lamas in the lamasery.

Representatives from the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee gave the lamasery quality dress materials and each lama 10 yuan in alms.

#### North Region

#### Hebei People's Congress Meeting Ends 9 Sep

SK2010025890 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO  
in Chinese 9 Sep 90 p 1

[Excerpts] After a five-day session, the 16th meeting of the seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on the afternoon of 9 September.

Guo Zhi, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting on the afternoon of 9 September, which was attended by vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Wang Youhui, Hong Yi, Zuo Renjian, Du Benjie, and Bai Shi; as well as Li Tie, secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Attending the meeting as observers were Guo Hongqi, vice governor of the province; Wang Yugong, vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Zhang Dianshan, deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

During the meeting, the participating members approved the "regulations" on the province's fishery management; the "regulations" on the province's management over the publication of books, newspapers, and periodicals; the "resolution" adopted by the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress with regard to relying on scientific and technical progress to develop the province's economy; and some personnel changes. [passage omitted]

During the meeting, the participating members also approved the "decision" on the application of Liu Ronghui resigning from his post of vice governor of the province.

In concluding the meeting, Guo Zhi, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a speech. [passage omitted]



**Xing Chongzhi at Closing Ceremony of Study Class***SK2510103090 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO  
in Chinese 22 Sep 90 p 1*

[Report by Hu Rihua (5170 2840 5478): "Conscientiously Study the 'Outlines' and Achieve Actual Results in Line With Reality"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 September, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a speech at the closing ceremony of the study session for directors of departments and bureaus directly under the provincial government. He noted: Party members and cadres of organs directly under the provincial government should conscientiously study the "outlines for studying several issues concerning socialism," use their brains, study them deeply and carefully, clear up doubts, solve difficulties, and pay attention to actual results.

Xing Chongzhi said: Through study, it is necessary to further strengthen our awareness of implementing the party's basic line. Party-member cadres, particularly leading cadres, should make careful reflection in the cause of study. They should meditate whether their ideology and work style have realistically been channeled to the path of taking economic construction as a central task or have recklessly departed from this path; whether they have promoted the development of economic construction or have affected and obstructed its development; whether they have upheld the four cardinal principles or have engaged in bourgeois liberalization; and whether they have followed the old ways or have enhanced their reform ideology. Through investigation and reflection, the party's basic line will be implemented not in words but in places where needed.

Xing Chongzhi said: Through this study, we must achieve change and improvement in our work, ideology, and work style. Judging from the present situation, the work of a majority of units directly under the provincial government is good. Some units, however, are lax in discipline and listless in work style. Some of them are not doing their part to help build socialism but are rather doing things to harm it. This situation must be changed. It is necessary to actively strengthen political and ideological work. As far as each and every party-member cadre is concerned, he must pay attention to transforming his own ideology and clarify his confused ideas. Under the current situation in which there are many difficulties lying ahead of us in particular, party-member cadres must make more contributions and must change their work style. In changing work style, the most crucial issue involved is to maintain close ties with the masses and care for them while doing everything. By no means should we just give consideration to ourselves and our own units. If we forget the masses ideologically, we will surely depart from them and harm the party's prestige in the masses.

This study session for directors of departments and bureaus directly under the provincial government lasted for 15 days. Liu Shanxiang, member of the Standing

Committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission gave a summing-up speech at the closing ceremony of the study session. Zhang Zhenhuan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and secretary general, attended the closing ceremony.

**Inner Mongolia Party on Socialist Education***SK2410122590 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO  
in Chinese 22 Sep 90 p 1*

[Text] The general office of the autonomous regional party committee recently transmitted the "opinions on conducting in-depth socialist ideological education throughout the region" issued by the propaganda department of the autonomous regional party committee. It decided to devote six months and more in the coming winter and spring to in-depth socialist ideological education in urban and rural areas throughout the region, and called on party committees at various levels to regard the education as major work, strengthen leadership over it, and make meticulous arrangements for it.

The "opinions" state: The major tasks for socialist ideological education are to educate party members, cadres, and the public with socialist theory and socialist practice and the tremendous achievements of the whole country, the whole region, and various localities and units in the 10-year reform, further solve the deep-seated problems, raise the socialist awareness of party members, cadres, and the public, and enhance their confidence and determination to take the socialist road under party leadership; to conscientiously strengthen the building of grass-roots party organizations and give full play to the central role of grass-roots party organizations and the leading and exemplary role of party members; and to summarize the experiences of the whole region and various localities, units, and fronts gained in the past year in building the two civilizations, commend the advanced, and promote the work in various fields in both quality and range.

The "opinions" urge all departments, schools, enterprises, and institutions, rural and pastoral areas, and urban neighborhoods to conduct education in line with their specific conditions, combine ideological education with the endeavor to solve practical problems, and combine socialist ideological education with the education on Marxist philosophy, domestic and international situations, the basic line and the basic national situation, patriotism, and national unity so that the political and ideological education can have overall benefits.

The "opinions" state: The socialist ideological education will be conducted through various measures and at various levels according to different persons. Party members and cadres, especially leading cadres, should take the lead in studying and giving lectures in line with specific local conditions. The education of party schools at various levels, the party member training classes held by grass-roots party organizations and the political study sessions held by party and government departments and

institutions should also be focused on socialist ideological education. The socialist ideological education for the staff members and workers of industrial and mining enterprises may be included in the education on the basic line and the basic national situation. Schools of various categories at various levels should consider the socialist ideological education a central link for strengthening the ideological and political work of schools, pay great attention to it, and make it a success.

The "opinions" urge: Party committees at various levels should regard socialist ideological education in rural and pastoral areas as a strategic measure for stabilizing and developing rural and pastoral areas. Following up previous education on the situation, they should adopt various effective methods to conduct extensive and in-depth education on the superiority of the socialist system and on adherence to party leadership, socialist orientation, and the principles and policies for rural and pastoral reforms and for rural and pastoral areas so that peasants and herdsmen will enhance their socialist faith and sense of respect for the collective and will correctly handle the relationship among the state, collective, and the individual in terms of interests. They should educate peasants and herdsmen to transform social traditions and use socialist ideas and healthy, civilized, and progressive habits to occupy the fronts of rural and pastoral areas. Meanwhile, they should pay attention to the building of the party branches of villages and gacha, intensify the management and education of party members, truly give play to the exemplary and leading role of party members, especially cadres with party membership, and facilitate the healthy development of the two civilizations in rural and pastoral areas.

#### **Tianjin Expects Record Grain Harvest**

OW2510103890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0905 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Tianjin, October 25 (XINHUA)—With a good harvest of autumn crops, the grain output of Tianjin Municipality is expected to reach 1,800 million kg this year, an all-time record and 100 million kg more than last year.

This will be the sixth consecutive bumper harvest for Tianjin, despite the fact that the municipality's 313,000 ha of grain-growing farmland has remained almost the same. The total output of grains has increased by 100 million tons every year and the per-ha output has grown from 3,750 kg to 5,250 kg.

The municipal government has paid special attention to agriculture in the past few years. Extra efforts have been made in the construction of water conservancy projects, the upgrading of low-yielding farmland, the use of fine seeds and the improvement of field management.

#### **Northeast Region**

##### **Official on Party Building Through Education**

SK2410121590 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] On 23 October, at the provincial conference on party building and the ideological and political work of institutions of higher learning, Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed that all institutions of higher learning should persist in the party's leading position and strengthen the building of leading bodies. This conference was presided over by Meng Qingxiang, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of the organizational department of the provincial party committee. Party committee secretaries and presidents of various institutions of higher learning in the province attended the conference.

Deputy Secretary Zhou Wenhua said: The strengthening of the party's leadership over institutions of higher learning, including the leadership over the political, ideological, and organizational work, should be realized through defining the leading position of the party committees of such institutions, strengthening the building of leading bodies of such institutions, and giving play to the fighting, vanguard, and exemplary role of party organizations of such institutions. Party committees are in a leading position at their institutions, and should concentrate their major energies on studying and solving major issues at their institutions.

Deputy Secretary Zhou Wenhua pointed out: Strengthening the building of the leading bodies of institutions of higher learning is the key to successfully running socialist institutions of higher learning. Therefore, to strengthen the building of party groups of the province's 42 institutions of higher learning, we should constantly enhance the standard of Marxism-Leninism theory of party groups. Within the coming three years or so, cadres at the college and department level should be scheduled to undergo training by the central, provincial, city, and prefectural party schools, or by the cadre training classes of the universities. The provincial party committee has demanded that by the end of this year, leading bodies of province-run colleges and universities should be well staffed and strengthened. Party committee secretaries and presidents should work in unity and cooperation, and should respect, coordinate, and understand each other in doing work to commonly run their institutions well.

##### **Quan Shuren Gives Speech on Ideological Work**

SK2410095590 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] At the provincial conference on the ideological and political work of enterprises on 23 October, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered an important speech entitled "Enhance the

**Ideological and Political Work of Enterprises To Promote the Province's Economy To Achieve Steady, Stable, and Harmonious Development"**

In his speech, Quan Shuren stated that the provincial conference on the ideological and political work of enterprises was held under the situation in which the program of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order is being carried out and the economic life is encountering the difficulty but a new opportunity. During the conference, the representatives of seven enterprises, including the Dalian shipyard, the Liaohe oilfield, and the Shenyang cable plant, delivered reports on their experiences gained in conducting the ideological and political work. These experiences have their own characteristics and strong points. In particular, the experience gained by the Dalian shipyard evoked strong repercussions at the conference and can be summarized as follows: 1) The shipyard has conducted the ideological and political work by closely coordinating the activities of production and operation to foster the enterprise spirit of achieving the first-grade ship building standard and of striving to scale the world advanced standard of industries. 2) It has a leading body which has always put the party's cause first, always taken the interest of the masses into consideration, made itself an example in doing the work of various fields, and has established a close tie with the masses. 3) It has built the ranks of staff members and workers, who can uphold and carry forward the fine tradition of bearing hardship, possess the capability of modern science and technology, and have a sense of responsibility in being the masters of their own affairs. 4) It has brought into full play the leading and core role of the party committee in directing ideological and political work. 5) It has built the contingent of personnel in charge of ideological and political work, where party-member personnel have played a sustaining role, and established a lively ideological and political work system in which the practice of inheriting the fine tradition has been integrated with that of creating something new. 6) It has combined politics with the economy and implemented the ideological and political work through the whole process of production and operation. The experience gained by the Dalian shipyard indicates not only the inheritance and development of the party's fine tradition but also the deeds scored under the new situation of conducting reform and opening to the outside world. The experience not only reflects the essence and feature of the ideological and political work itself but also better reveals the achievements in integrating the political work with the economic work in a scientific way. It also has the distinct nature of representation and standardization as well as the general significance of guidance. The provincial party committee has decided to arouse enterprises across the province to foster the typical cases of following the experience gained by the Dalian shipyard and to urge localities across the province to rapidly launch the activities of learning from the shipyard and catching up with the deeds scored by

the shipyard, to spark the people's enthusiasm in politics, and to make concerted efforts to vanquish the difficulties.

In citing the current problems cropping up in the ideological and political work, Quan Shuren pointed out in his speech that the problems set forth new demands for the ideological and political work of enterprises in the current or next period. These demands can be centralized as correctly implementing the party's basic line in an overall way by promoting the expansion of the program of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order in line with upholding the four cardinal principles and the demands of the four requirements for cadres; by building the ranks of staff members and workers who are qualified in politics and very capable in their work and who have knowledge of modern science and technology; and by regarding production, technology, and technique as a center, straightening out the relationship among individuals and the people's feelings, bringing into play the enthusiasm of the enterprise as a whole, and realizing the targets of production and operation. All in all, in conducting ideological and political work, enterprises should summarize their experience and lessons gained in the past and discern the current situation to enhance their sense of responsibility and to derive new effects from the principle of the work.

In mentioning the issue of how to enhance or improve the ideological and political work under the new situation in his speech, Quan Shuren stated that enterprises should first persistently regard the work as significant in all economic work and rely on the work to (promote the development of their production and operation). The key to successfully conducting the ideological and political work lies in [passage indistinct] and in upgrading the consciousness of grasping the ideological and political work. Only by dealing with the problem of understanding can they consciously unify the (political work) with the economic. Of course, our emphasis on regarding ideology and politics as the lifeline of economic work does not mean taking the political work role in terms of absolutes and exaggerating the role boundlessly. Our advocacy is to point out the dialectical relationship between the ideological and political work and the economic work. The political work not only represents the lifeline of the economic work but also renders service to the economic work. It is playing a role ensuring accomplishment in various sectors of the economy. We must study methods of preventing another deviation while combating the existing one. In view of the current situation, we must further combat the negative influence caused by the neglect and weakening of ideological and political work and vigorously enhance or improve the ideological and political work. In conducting the ideological and political work of enterprises, we should have our eyes on bringing into play the enthusiasm for enterprises as a whole; firmly fostering the idea of relying on the working class wholeheartedly to successfully operate enterprises; studying the issue of how to protect the



position and role of the working class as masters of their own affairs from the aspects of boycotts, policies, and management; and on relying on the model role of leading cadres in enterprises to successfully conduct the economic work. The vigorous creative spirit and the laboring enthusiasm displayed by the staff members and workers of the Dalian shipyard reflect the efforts they made in upholding the principle of being the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comforts. From them, we can sort out the reason why some enterprises, under the same conditions, have been full of vigor but others have been unable to find a way out and hesitated to move forward. The practice by leading cadres in setting examples for their subordinate personnel represents an important reason for the success of enterprises. We must put the role played by leading cadres in setting examples for their subordinate personnel in the most prominent position in the ideological and political work of enterprises and do a good job in promoting the role in a down-to-earth manner. Only by sharing weal and woe with staff members and workers will leading cadres certainly be able to receive support from them and bring their enthusiasm into full play. In addition to bringing into play the enthusiasm of the broad masses of staff members and workers, we should also bring into play the enthusiasm of managers, engineers, technicians, and the managerial personnel of various institutions, and of the enterprise as a whole.

Quan Shuren pointed out in his speech that efforts should be made to maintain the continuity and stability of policies and to bring into full play the power of the party's policies. All of these represent the sustained and effective contents of the ideological and political work. In bringing into play the enthusiasm of the enterprise as a whole, we should integrate the enforcement of existing policies with moral concepts. We should vigorously advocate (?production regulations) and professional ethics among the broad masses of staff members and workers, vigorously stress the spirit of collectivism and the spirit of engaging in labor work honestly and of mutual assistance and respect. Efforts should be made to set higher demands for Communist Party members and cadres in this regard and to have them take the lead in fostering far-reaching ideals, carrying forward the selfless spirit, earnestly practicing what they advocate, and developing the communist morale. In (?conducting the auditing work), we should not only refrain from restricting the advocacy of socialist ideals, beliefs, and morality on the pretext of the enforcement of existing policies but also from having the existing policies be bogged down by the advocacy of socialist ideals, beliefs, and morality. A good job should be done in dealing with the relationship between enforcement and advocacy. In line with the contracting and lease policies, contractors should retain the profits which they deserve to have. This is in accordance with the enforcement of the existing policies and is not contradicted by the advocacy of selfless dedication. Our advocacy of ideals, beliefs, and selfless dedication is aimed at preventing people

from focusing solely on profits, drawing up personal plans for all thing, and being motivated solely by money.

In concluding his speech, Quan Shuren emphatically pointed out that we should persistently and unswervingly do a good job in conducting education on technology and ideology among staff members and workers to fundamentally upgrade the socialist consciousness of the broad masses of staff members and workers. This has a decisive bearing on consolidating the party's leadership and developing the socialist cause.

### Pays Last Respects to Zhang Tiejun

SK2410133990 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Excerpts] During his inspection tour in the city of Dalian, Comrade Zhang Tiejun, who was deputy secretary of the leading party group under the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, president of the provincial people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and member of the scientific commissions under the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of State Security, died suddenly of a heart attack on 10 October at the age of 69.

On the morning of 20 October, the leading comrades of the province and Shenyang City and of the provincial level organs, representatives of the central judicial organs, and friends of Comrade Zhang Tiejun went to the general hospital of the Shenyang Military Region to pay their last respects to him.

Among those who sent messages of condolence or presented wreaths at the memorial service for Comrade Zhang Tiejun were Peng Zhen, Song Renqiong, Li Tiejing, Li Desheng, Chen Pixian, Xi Zhongxun, Peng Chong, Yan Jici, Liao Hansheng, Wang Hanbin, Wang Guang, Li Guixian, Ren Jianxin, Liu Fuzhi, Wang Heshou, Huang Huoqing, Yang Yichen, (Tang Guang), (Yu Ping), Ren Zhongyi, Huang Oudong, Yang Dezhong, (Yan Nuer), Mao Wenxiang, (Gao Yu), Han Xu, Ruan Chongwu, Li Senmao, Ling Yun, (Yu Xiang), (Fu Dejun), Cai Cheng, (Song Tianxiang), Sun Weiben, Li Demin, Bai Lichen, Jiao Ruoyu, Liu Luming, Wang Tingdong, Chen Puru, Li Zhen, Huo Mingguang, Yu Ke, Guo Zhi, (Chang Jin), Wang Yuan, Liu Zhenhua, Zhu Dunfa, (Song Kuiqing), Jiang Yonghui, Zhang Zhengde, Shen Yue, Cui Ronghan, (Wu Zijie), (Fu Zhonghai), Sun Pinghua, Yang Zhengran, Aisin Giorro Pujie, Wang Ruilin, Li Min, and (Xu Yunqiao). [passage omitted]

Among those who paid last respects to Comrade Zhang Tiejun and presented wreaths at the memorial service were leading and veteran comrades from the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee, the Shenyang Military Region, the Liaoning Provincial Military District,

the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of State Security; the friends of Comrade Zhang Tiejun, including Quan Shuren, Yue Qifeng, Sun Qi, Shang Wen, Liu Jingsong, Song Keda, Wang Guangzhong, Xu Shaofu, Li Guozhong, Li Huang, Li Chao, Dai Suli, Hu Yimin, Wang Julu, Gao Zi, Zhu Jiazhen, Wang Chonglu, Ma Shenglin, Zhang Guoguang, Li Deshen, Xu Wencai, Ge Xifan, Luo Erkang, Tang Hongguang, Feng Yusong, Zhang Zhiyuan, Zuo Kun, Cheng Jinxiang, Li Jun, Yu Xiling, and Li Changchun; as well as Comrade (Yang Mei), the wife of Comrade Zhang Tiejun, and his children and relatives.

Comrade Zhang Tiejun was a faithful Communist fighter, an outstanding member of the CPC, and an outstanding leading cadre on the province's political and legal front. He was born in a poor farm household of Xiyang County in Shanxi Province. He joined the revolution in September 1937 and in the CPC in 1938. During the war of resistance against Japan, he assumed the posts of commander of an army platoon, company, and battalion; of instructor; of director of county armed force department; and of chairman of the revolutionary committee. After the war, he successively assumed the posts of director of the education section under the Hejiang Provincial military administration school and chief of the provincial organizational reform group, of director of Jiamusi City and Fujin County public security bureaus, and of deputy director of the Hejiang Provincial public security department. After the founding of the PRC, he successively assumed the posts of deputy director and director of the Liaoxi Provincial public security department, chief procurator of the provincial procuratorate, commander of the provincial public security column; of deputy director and director of the Liaoning Provincial Public Security Department; of first political commissar of the Liaoning Provincial armed police forces; of deputy secretary general of the Liaoning Provincial party committee; of member of the Liaoning Provincial party standing committee; of chief of the political and legal group under the Liaoning Provincial party committee; of secretary of the political and legal commission under the Liaoning Provincial party committee; and of president of the Liaoning Provincial people's association for friendship with foreign countries. He was elected deputy to the Sixth and Seventh National People's Congresses as well as to the Fifth and Sixth Liaoning Provincial People's Congresses. [passage omitted]

During the cultural revolution, Comrade Zhang Tiejun was ruthlessly attacked and persecuted by Lin Biao and the Gang of Four and was imprisoned for more than four years. Therefore, his mind and body were seriously hurt. After smashing the Gang of Four, he, under the leadership of the Liaoning Provincial party committee, was in charge of redressing the framed-up and misjudged cases, and he thoroughly rehabilitated a large number of innocent and persecuted cadres and people by adopting a serious attitude and following the principle of seeking

the truth from facts. He also resolutely supported and actively implemented the line, principles, and policies formulated since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the directives issued by the provincial party committee. He made all-out efforts to restore and rebuild the contingent of public security personnel, as well as to enhance the building of armed police forces. [passage omitted]

#### Forum Marks Anniversary of Korean War Entry

SK2310094090 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] On the morning of 22 October, Liaoning Province, Shenyang City, and the Shenyang Military Region held a forum at the Liaoning building to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the entry of Chinese people's volunteers into the Korean War. Leading comrades of the province, Shenyang City, the Shenyang Military Region, the Shenyang Air Force, and the Liaoning Provincial Military District, including Cheng Jinxiang, Xiao Zuofu, Shen Xianhui, (Wang Zhanguo), Zhao Qingcheng, (Sun Qifeng), (Wang Tiejun), Yan Dingchu, (Li Gao), Dai Xuejiang, (Wang Jingchao), (Feng Minyuan), (Jiang Zhen), and Ma Shenglin, and veteran comrades including Guo Feng, Li Huang, Li Tao, Zhu Chuan, Luo Dingfeng, and Yang Kebin, attended the forum.

Eleven veteran leaders, including Jiang Yonghui, former leader of the Chinese People's Volunteers Army and commander of the Fuzhou Military Region; Zhang Jiecheng and He Youfa, advisers to the Shenyang Military Region; and Gao Ke, deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region; also attended the forum. Representatives of combat heroes of the Chinese People's Volunteers Army and meritorious workers, representatives of families of martyrs of the war to resist U.S. aggression to aid Korea, and representatives of models and veteran literary and art workers who supported the battle front, also attended and addressed the forum.

The forum was presided over by Ren Dianxi, vice mayor of Shenyang City. Xiao Zuofu, Dai Xuejiang, Jiang Yonghui respectively spoke at the forum. After reviewing the contributions of the People's Volunteers Army, and the history of the war to resist U.S. aggression to aid Korea, they noted: We should actively promote the patriotic, internationalist, and revolutionary heroic spirit of the Chinese People's Volunteers Army at any time, inherit and promote the fine traditions and work style of our party and Army, be firmer in socialist conviction and in the national self-confidence, self-improvement, and self-support, resolutely rely on the party's leadership and strengthen Army-people unity. After the forum, leading comrades presented souvenirs to combat heroes and meritorious workers. Some veteran literary and art workers presented brilliant performances. The forum ended amid the playing of a majestic Army song of the People's Volunteers Army.



## Northwest Region

### Activities of Gansu Secretary Li Ziqi Reported

#### Urges Effort To Improve Poor Regions

HK2210123990 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] At the meeting on the work in Hexi, Dingxi, and Xihaigu regions held by the State Council, provincial party committee Secretary Li Ziqi pointed out: In the next two years, the task of consolidating and upgrading Hexi and Dingxi regions is arduous. Leading cadres at all levels should truly improve their ideological and work styles, keep a firm grip on all tasks assigned by the meeting, and make greater efforts to help those regions really rid themselves of poverty and become prosperous. At present we are confronted with the difficult task of consolidating and upgrading the two regions within two years. This is a key task in carrying through the 10-year first-phase plan. The last eight years we have spent on building the two regions saw the greatest changes and were the best period in our province's history. We should make a comprehensive analysis and have a sober estimate of our difficulties and shortcomings. On balance the people in the central region have enough to eat and wear, but among the peasants who have had enough food and clothing, 30 percent still do not have their food and clothing adequately guaranteed. The task of really ridding poor peasants of poverty remains unfulfilled. Agriculture in the Hexi Region has developed unevenly. Therefore, we must integrate the task of consolidating and upgrading the two regions within two years with the task of supporting the poor in [words indistinct] and the areas inhabited by minority nationalities, integrate the effort to support the poor in, and develop, the central region with the comprehensive development in Hexi Region; and integrate the effort to carry through the 10-year first-phase plan for building Hexi and Dingxi regions with the effort to act out the second-phase plan for developing this province's economy so that the peasants will become prosperous after they have their food and clothing guaranteed.

When talking about how to accomplish the task of consolidating and upgrading the two regions, Li Ziqi stressed that it is necessary to do a good job in four respects: First, continue to do ideological work to arouse the masses to action, and persist in and carry forward the style of "racking one's brains, getting worked up, and taking action" and the style of: The leadership trying their best to ensure that the tasks assigned be accomplished, departments concerned leaving no stone unturned to help, and the masses going all out. Second, leading cadres at all levels should see to it that the plan be acted out. It is necessary to organize work teams to take charge of the work of supporting the poor and developing agricultural production. The work teams should include competent cadres, who will be especially responsible for the work of supporting the poor and developing agricultural production. Third, make great

efforts to politically strengthen the basic-level organizations in rural areas so that they will undertake that all tasks shall be accomplished. Fourth, improve supervision and examination to ensure that every task will be taken care of and actual results achieved. We should make new achievements in building Hexi and Dingxi regions in the next two years and "hand in a satisfactory examination paper to the State Council and party Central Committee." During the meeting, (Li Ruishan), vice director of the Leading Group for Developing Poor Regions Under the State Council; Li Ziqi, provincial party committee secretary; (Li Zhouan), (Han Zhengqing), (Liu Guanfu), and other leading comrades went to (Qingyun) Township, (Wuyi) City to watch Beijing Opera.

#### Addresses Meeting

HK2410111090 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct

[Excerpts] At a meeting on two supports held by the People's Liberation Army units stationed in Gansu yesterday (23 Oct), provincial party Secretary Li Ziqi pointed out: We must understand the utmost importance of the work of two supports, and Army-civilian relations under the new situation from the high plane of strategy. We must conscientiously sum up our province's experience in two supports, and constantly explore a new way to push the work of the two supports in our province to a new level.

Provincial party Secretary Li Ziqi, deputy provincial party Secretary Yan Haiwang, Deputy Political Commissar of Lanzhou Military Region Mao Maorun, Deputy Director of the Political Department under Lanzhou Military Region (Jiang Jinqiang), and Political Commissar of provincial military district (Li Bin), and other leading comrades attended the opening session. [passage omitted]

At the meeting, Li Ziqi said: In recent years, through various activities of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, and supporting the front, as well as day-to-day ideological education, people of the whole province have gradually enhanced their concept on national defense, and their thinking of loving the country and supporting the Army. A good phenomenon of taking as one's duty the work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs has occurred in the province. It is important to maintain stability through strengthening unity between the Army and government, and between the Army and civilians. [passage omitted]

#### Visits Earthquake Victims

HK2410094390 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] On 22 October, Li Ziqi, provincial party secretary, (Zhu Binglin), Wuwei prefectural party secretary,



and other leading comrades braved wind and snow to go to (Gaoling) Village of (Xinpu) Township in Gulang County, which was most severely affected by earthquake on 20 October, to visit the victims there. They encouraged them to conquer difficulties.

The masses in (Gaoling) Village live a comparatively poor life. After the occurrence of the earthquake, the houses and pigsties of more than 250 peasant households in the village collapsed, and more than 1,400 persons have become homeless.

Peasant (Wang Xinchun) pitched a makeshift tent. Li Ziqi asked him whether he had been injured, and whether it was cold living in the tent. Li Ziqi stressed: The present priority task is to solve the problem of providing the masses with lodging and food, so that they have places to live to keep out the cold.

In a primary school in (Gaoling) Village, Li Ziqi saw 24 classrooms which had collapsed. There is no way for teachers to make their home. There is no classroom for more than 130 students to attend class. He urged prefectural and county leaders to solve the problem of enabling students to attend class at an early date, so that their study would not be affected.

Li Ziqi also traversed a muddy mountain road to visit the family of an old man named (Wang Jinsu), which was most seriously affected by earthquake. He told several hundred persons in the village: Although you have been affected by disaster, the party and government will surely help you overcome difficulties to tide over the crisis. I hope that you will inspire your enthusiasm, rely on your own efforts, and struggle hard to rebuild your own home.

#### **Attends Earthquake Relief Meeting**

*HK2410073190 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 90*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the provincial CPC committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee to study and make arrangements for the work of resisting earthquakes and providing disaster relief. Li Ziqi, Lu Kejian, Yan Haiwang, Zhang Wule, Wang Jintang, Yang Zhenjie, Liu Yuhuan, Xing Anmin, Lu Ming, and other responsible comrades from Lanzhou Military Region, provincial military district, and the relevant provincial departments attended the meeting.

The meeting listened to a report by provincial Vice Governor Wang Jintang on providing disaster relief to earthquake victims in Tianzhu, Gulang, and Jingtai. He said: The current earthquake situation is serious, and more than 30,000 persons have become homeless. After the occurrence of the disaster, special funds in a sum of 96,000 yuan, 24 tents [as heard], 1,010 pieces of asphalt felts, 5,000 meters of plastic films have been allotted to the victims of the disaster. Local People's Liberation Army units have sent their troops to the earthquake-stricken areas. At present, social order in the area is good, and the people there are in a calm, unruffled

mood. The victims of the disaster thank the party and government for their concern. Their demands for an additional 750,000 kilos of grain, 850,000 kilos of fodder, 190 tons of petroleum, and 110 tons of diesel have been satisfied. The provincial civil administration department has contributed 1 million yuan to meet the urgent need.

The meeting stressed: In the next stage, the work of providing disaster relief must be carried out in an organized way. The work of resisting earthquake and providing disaster relief must be integrated with permanent migration.

Li Ziqi said: The present key problem is to help those earthquake victims spend the winter safely. We must mobilize all forces in society to do so, so that people in the earthquake-stricken area can tide over the crisis.

The meeting also made specific arrangements aimed at helping masses in the earthquake-stricken area spend their winter safely.

#### **Qinghai Meeting on Studying Socialist Theory**

*HK2310092090 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning (17 October), Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting at the provincial people's auditorium; a cadre meeting attended by cadres at and above director level from organs directly under provincial authorities. Deputy provincial party Secretary Sang Jiejia delivered a mobilization speech on studying socialist theories with an aim of providing guidance in the study.

In his speech, Sang Jiejia first stressed the importance and urgency of studying socialist theories. He said: It is necessary to study socialist theories in order to strengthen the conviction of the broad masses of cadres in socialism. It is required to do so in order to foil the scheme of imperialism, of carrying out peaceful evolution in China, and to withstand the pressures of those who oppose us both at home and abroad. It is urgently required in order to carry out the struggle of profoundly opposing bourgeois liberalization, and providing education in this regard. It is required in order to firmly and unswervingly implement the party's basic line, to carry out socialist modernization, and promote reform and opening up. It is required in order to unify the thinking of the whole party, and people throughout the country, inspire their revolutionary enthusiasm, overcome temporary difficulties, and carry out economic construction. Generally speaking, the key question which should be solved in studying socialist theories is to strengthen people's conviction in socialism. Right from the first day of its birth, socialism has been infiltrated by imperialism in various forms. In the course of resorting to arms, imperialism has adopted the strategy of peaceful evolution. It has employed various methods to blackmail socialism politically, and carry out economic seduction and ideological infiltration. In addition, in recent years

those who are engaged in bourgeois liberalization have extensively spread the fallacies which negate socialism. To clarify theories which have been distorted and build a powerful greatwall in our thinking, we must study socialist theories. At present, stability is our overriding task. Our political and economic stability is determined by the ideological stability of our people. To do so, we must provide theoretical education, so that our people will firmly believe that only socialism can save and develop China. [passage omitted]

Sang Jiejia continued: The fact that China chooses the socialist road has conformed with the trend of development of world history. It is the inevitable outcome of the development of Chinese history. The past 41 years of China taking the socialist road are the successful 41 years for our country, and 41 years in which China feels no qualms in history. This is an objective and fair appraisal made by history and people on the development of New China over the past 41 years. In particular, modernization, reform, and opening up being carried out in China after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, embody the practical activities of socialist theories. Such practical activities fully demonstrate the vitality of socialist theories and the superiority of the socialist system.

Sang Jiejia added: A firm conviction comes from a correct understanding. Our purpose in studying socialist theories is to enable the broad masses of our cadres and people to firmly believe that the banner of socialism will be flaunted in China forever, and that this matter can and will happen in China.

Jin Jipeng, vice provincial party secretary and provincial governor, also addressed the meeting. He set forth specific demands on promoting the activities of studying socialist theories throughout the province.

Leading Comrades including Huanjue Cenam, Hou Shaqing, Ma Wanli, Han Yingxuan, (Qian Zhenghua), Doba, Ma Wending, Yang Wenjin, Yang Maojia, Ma Yuanbiao, Song Bu, Fu Shichun, (Gesang Duojie), and others were also present at the meeting.

#### **Zhang Boxing Attends Two Supports Meeting**

HK2410072190 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] A provincial on-the-spot meeting on building two supports cities ended yesterday afternoon [18 Oct]. The closing ceremony of the meeting was presided over by provincial party Secretary Zhang Boxing. Vice Governor Xu Shanlin announced a decision of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the provincial military district to confer on Baoji City the title: Model Two Supports City. An Qiyuan, provincial deputy party secretary, and Zhao Huanzhi, political commissar of the PLA [People's Liberation Army] provincial command, awarded Baoji City an honor board inscribed: Model Two Supports City. On behalf of the

Lanzhou Military Region, Wang Maorun, deputy political commissar, presented Baoji City a silk banner, reading: Model City in Supporting the Army and Giving Preferential Treatment to Families of Revolutionary Soldiers and Martyrs.

Shaanxi is the birthplace of two supports work and Baoji now becomes the first model two supports city in the province and the whole northwest region. (Xu Youbo), deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Fan Baojun, vice minister of civil affairs; and Wang Maorun, deputy political commissar of the Lanzhou Military Region; fully affirmed in their speeches the achievements and experience of the province, especially Baoji City, and ardently hoped that the Army and the people of the province would advance on the crest of this meeting; further develop the good situation of work on the two supports; strengthen unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people; and maintain a lengthy peaceful reign of the country.

Provincial party Secretary Zhang Boxing emphasized in his speech at the end of the meeting that since Shaanxi is located in an important strategic area in the northwest region, and is also one of the old liberated areas, the party Central Committee has placed great expectations on Shaanxi. It is imperative for us to develop the glorious tradition of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, and that of supporting the government and cherishing the people; and strengthen the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people to do a good job in economic construction and all fields of our endeavor. Party committees and governments at all levels should educate and guide the vast number of cadres and masses to conscientiously implement the spirit of this meeting and, through carrying out two supports activities and making contributions, vigorously learn from the good thinking and style of the PLA, and derive political nourishment from them to bring about a further development in reform and opening up, and the building of socialist modernization. We should think more about the interests of the Army; conscientiously support, love, and help the Army; and earnestly do a good job in all kinds of services to create a good environment for the building of the Army and make new contributions to the building of national defense and the building of modernizations in the Army.

(Li Zhengui), vice chairman of the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee, and other leading comrades also attended the meeting.

#### **Record Grain Harvest Expected in Shaanxi**

OW2510054690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1511 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Xian, October 24 (XINHUA)—The total grain output in Yulin and Yanan Prefectures in northwest China's Shaanxi Province will reach an all-time high this year.

According to statistics, the total grain output is expected to reach 1.4 billion kg. This is despite the fact that the two prefectures suffered from drought, hailstones, and flooding this year. (In 1973 the total output was less than 700 million kg)

Thanks to the construction of water conservancy projects, greater investment and increased agricultural materials and machinery, about five million residents of the two prefectures have enough food to eat.

### **Xinjiang Regulations for Religious Personnel**

*OW2410003990 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 90 p 2*

["Provisional Regulations of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Governing the Management of Religious Professionals"]

[Text] Article 1. These provisional regulations are drawn up in accordance with the Constitution, the law of ethnic regional autonomy, and other relevant regulations for the sake of safeguarding freedom of religious beliefs and normal religious activities; safeguarding national unification, solidarity of nationalities, and social stability; bringing the positive roles of patriotic religious professionals into play; and guarding against people undermining national unification and solidarity of nationalities and disturbing public order, as well as other lawless and sabotage activities carried out in the name of religion.

Article 2. Religious professionals referred to in these regulations are:

Imam (or Ahong), and Hatiph [ha ti fu 0761 2251 3940] of Islamism; monks, lamas, and living buddas of Buddhism (and Lamaism); Protestant executives, elders, and ministers; Catholic executives and priests; Eastern Orthodox priests; and Taoist priests; as well as other religious professionals of religions mentioned above.

Article 3. Religious professionals must have the following credentials:

- 1) They support the CPC leadership, support the socialist system, love the People's Republic of China, safeguard national unification and solidarity of nationalities, and oppose national separatism.
- 2) They obey the leadership of the people's government; obey the Constitution, laws, statutes, and policies; uphold the principle of independence and independent operation; and do not subject religious affairs to the domination of foreign forces.
- 3) Those whose political performance, ideological awareness, scriptural proficiencies have been tested, qualified, and certified by county or higher-level patriotic religious organizations under religious affairs departments of people's governments; or those who are graduated from religious institutions and have their diplomas.

4) Those who are morally trustworthy, impartial, knowledgeable in religious teachings; who are prestigious among religious believers and are cooperative with administrative organs in charge of religious affairs.

5) Those who have local domiciles and enjoy citizen's rights.

Article 4. Formalities that people must go through before they can become religious professionals are as follows:

1) They must be nominated by democratic administrative organs of temples or churches where they pursue their religious professions; and their nominations shall then be discussed by religious believers and approved by the majority of them.

2) Their cases shall be examined and approved by patriotic religious organizations.

3) Their cases shall be examined and approved by departments in charge of religious affairs of county or higher-level people's governments.

4) They shall be licensed by patriotic religious organizations to practice religious professions.

5) Under special circumstances, and with the consent of the religious affairs department under the people's government, patriotic religious organizations may designate religious professionals to work at temples and churches.

No other organizations or individuals may appoint or designate religious professionals to work at temples or churches, or dismiss them from those places.

Article 5. The responsibilities of religious professionals are as follows:

1) Being patriotic, law-abiding; obeying the Constitution, laws, statutes, and policies; and implementing them earnestly in temples and churches.

2) Following the party's policy governing freedom of religious beliefs, and respecting other citizens' freedom of religious beliefs and freedom not to believe in any religion.

3) Organizing and guiding religious believers to participate in normal religious activities, and stopping all lawless activities.

4) Educating religious believers to abide by discipline and obey law; safeguarding national unification, solidarity of nationalities, and social stability; promoting simple wedding and funeral ceremonies; reforming outmoded customs; fostering new habits; and contributing to socialist material and spiritual construction.

5) Actively taking part in meetings, study activities, and social services sponsored by patriotic religious organizations and religious affairs departments under the people's governments.



6) Regularly reporting the activities of their temples and churches to patriotic religious organizations and religious affairs departments under the people's governments; and actively assisting the relevant departments to handle abnormalities.

Article 6. The following are regulations religious professionals must follow:

1) They shall not oppose CPC leadership, the socialist system, the people's democratic dictatorship, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; or engage in activities which endanger public order and undermine national unification and solidarity of nationalities.

2) They shall not use religion to interfere in the state's administrative, judicial, cultural, and educational affairs and its policies governing people's marriage and planned parenthood.

3) They shall not use force to convert nonbelievers, or force them to take part in religious activities; they shall not discriminate against, exclude, oppress, and penalize nonbelievers or those who do not take part in religious activities.

4) They shall not engage in activities which endanger the physical health of believers; violate citizens' personal and democratic rights; or disrupt the public, production, and working order and the people's living order.

5) They shall not preach, propagandize theism, or sell and distribute religious propaganda materials outside temples and churches.

They shall not propagate the "history of holy war" and incite ethnic hatred under any circumstances.

6) They shall not operate schools or classes to teach religious scriptures (or train volunteers); and they shall not act as proxy and assume the responsibility of training religious apprentice, or instill religious concepts into young people under 18.

7) They shall not apportion expenses among believers, or force them to contribute; they shall not encroach upon state, collective, or individual property, or solicit donations outside Xinjiang.

8) They shall not accept visits and interviews by foreigners and foreign religious organizations, or solicit money from them in any form.

9) They shall not engage in interregional religious activities which have not been approved by religious affairs departments of people's governments.

10) They shall not reinstate any feudal religious privileges and oppressive and exploitative systems that have been abolished.

Article 7. The following are awards and penalties for religious professionals:

1) The performance of religious professionals in implementing these regulations shall be evaluated once every year. Those whose performances are satisfactory shall be commended by patriotic religious organizations, or by religious affairs departments under county or higher-level people's government; they shall be given certificates and material awards;

Issuing certificates of honor and conferring honorary titles shall have the approval of county (city) or higher-level people's governments.

2) Religious professionals having violated these regulations may be criticized and educated by patriotic religious organizations, or by religious affairs departments under county (city) people's governments, in accordance with the seriousness of their cases. They may also be admonished or warned; be placed under surveillance; or be penalized by having their credentials removed.

Religious professionals who have violated the law shall be handled by public security and judicial departments according to law.

Article 8. The management of religious professionals shall be handled primarily by the people's governments of the districts, townships, or towns where their temples and churches are located. Religious affairs departments of upper people's governments and higher-level patriotic religious organizations have the responsibility regularly to familiarize themselves with management, and to supervise and inspect the manner in which these regulations have been implemented.

Article 9. The responsibility of interpreting these regulations rests with the religious affairs bureau of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Article 10. These regulations become effective upon promulgation.

**Further Reportage on Tiaoyutai Dispute****Hao Stresses Diplomatic Solution***OW2410142390 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 24 Oct 90*

[Text] Premier Hao Po-tsun said on Tuesday that protecting the sovereignty of the nation is a very serious question, and the issue is not one that should be taken lightly. He said that the matter involves the well-being of 20 million people on Taiwan.

Hao made the remark in response to questions by opposition lawmakers on how the government plans on dealing with the incident which occurred Sunday, in which Japanese coastguard ships and helicopters refused to allow a Taiwan fishing boat carrying the torch of the Taiwan Area Games to dock in the disputed Tiaoyutai Islands. The opposition lawmakers said that diplomatically, the government here has failed. The premier responded, though, that the ROC [Republic of China] did have a frigate in the area to protect the interests of the ROC and make sure that the fishing boat returns to Taiwan safely. He said that the government is acting in a responsible way to take care of the incident.

Hao stressed that the government had made plans both before the incident occurred and afterward on how to deal with it. He said that adding the military to the issue will cause the dispute to explode, and therefore, the government must continue to use diplomatic means to solve the issue with Japan.

**KMT Supports Cabinet Statement***OW2410235690 Taipei CNA in English 1458 GMT  
24 Oct 90*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 24 (CNA)—The Kuomintang Central Standing Committee said Wednesday "fully supported" the cabinet's eight-point statement reaffirming the Republic of China's sovereignty over Tiaoyutai Island. [sentence as recieved]

KMT Chairman Li Teng-hui said the committee made the decision after hearing reports from Foreign Minister Frederick Chien and Premier Hao Po-tsun.

Chien reported on how recent developments had led to Sunday's incident in which two Republic of China boats carrying the torch of the Taiwan Area Athletic Meet were turned back by Japanese naval ships and planes.

The minister stressed that his ministry had lodged a strong protest with the Japanese Government immediately after learning that Tokyo was about to approve a right-wing group's application to build a lighthouse on one of the eight islands northeast of Taiwan.

"This is why the Japanese Government has not yet approved the request of the Japanese youth group as of now," Chien said.

Premier Hao said that the two civilian boats had shown their patriotism, and he reiterated that the Republic of China would never tolerate Japanese building a lighthouse on Tiaoyutai."

Other committee members suggested that the committee support the Executive Yuan's eight-point statement on the issue.

Chairman Li, also the nation's president, then announced that the committee supports the cabinet position on the dispute.

As well as the eight-point statement, on Monday, the cabinet also warned Japan to not repel ROC fishing boats operating near Tiaoyutai and expressed the hope that the dispute could be settled through "diplomatic negotiations."

**Government Spokesman Cited***OW2510025890 Taipei CNA in English 1522 GMT  
24 Oct 90*

[Text] Taipei Oct. 24 (CNA)—The Republic of China's diplomatic efforts have worked because the Japanese Government has decided not to approve the use of a lighthouse built by a right-wing group on the disputed Tiaoyutai Islands, government spokesman Shaw Yum-ming said Wednesday. The Government Information Office director general, commenting on reports that Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu had made such a decision, pointed out the Japanese Government had not approved the use of the lighthouse since its completion in 1979.

After the Government's negotiations with Japan, Tokyo decided not to approve the right-wing group's application to begin lighthouse operations, Shaw added.

Reports about the lighthouse on the Tiaoyutai Islands ignited the recent disputes of sovereignty over the islands and led to the incident Sunday when two Republic of China boats were stopped by Japanese naval vessels from reaching the island group.

**Anti-Japanese Protests***OW2510041490 Taipei CNA in English 1548 GMT  
24 Oct 90*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 24 (CNA)—Over 500 people, including lawmakers, intellectuals, and students, continued to protest Wednesday against Japan's use of military force in repelling two Republic of China [ROC] civilian boats from the Tiaoyutai Islands Sunday.

The protesters denounced Japan's action as the "most impudent and brutal aggression of Chinese territory" since the end of the eight-year war against Japanese invasion in 1945.

Legislator Chu Kao-cheng and Li Ching-hua, convenor of the Action Committee for Protecting Tiao-yutai, delivered a protest note to officials of the Taipei office of Japan's Interchange Association.

The protesters demanded that Japan make a public apology for having driven out two ROC boats from Tiao-yutai and acknowledge the Republic of China's sovereignty over the island group some 110 nautical miles northeast of Taiwan.

They also demanded that Japan remove a lighthouse and other buildings bearing Japanese marks on the islands and promise not to again disturb ROC fishermen operating near the islands.

Chu said Wednesday's protest was just "the first wave" of such activities and more were in the offing depending on Japan's response to the anger and indignation of ROC citizens.

The former Democratic Progressive Party lawmaker said Japanese interception of the ROC boats must have been connected with the revival of militarism in Japan.

He urged the public not to ignore such developments in Japan; "otherwise we shall face dire consequences."

Thirteen persons on behalf of the protesters handed the note to Japan's top representative in Taipei, Shinichi Yanai.

#### State Firm Interested in USSR Oil Prospecting

OW2410133490 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] The Chinese Petroleum Corporation [CPC], according to a CPC official, is interested in prospecting for oil in the Soviet Union. In reply to a recent questionnaire from a Swiss oil consulting firm, the ROC's [Republic of China's] state-run oil company indicated its interest in prospecting for petroleum in the Soviet Union.

The official pointed out, however, that the state-run enterprises of the ROC are still banned from investing in the USSR. The official added that the CPC was unable to answer questions about the terms of its cooperation in the Soviet Union because it has very little knowledge about that country.

#### Li Makes Televised Retrocession Day Address

OW2510012990 Taipei CNA in English 1552 GMT  
24 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 24 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui Wednesday urged the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan to shoulder what he described as the "unshirkable historic responsibility" of reunifying China.

The president stressed in a televised address to the nation on the eve of Taiwan Retrocession Day that "each

and every one of us should recognize the importance of the responsibility. This historic responsibility is definitely unshirkable."

"All Chinese believe that China should be unified. The question is how," Li told the 20 million people on the island.

The people on Taiwan should be ambitious and determined to play a leading role in the reunification of China by influencing the China mainland and unifying the mainland, he said.

"If we succeed, future generations will be able to grow up in a free, democratic, peaceful, and prosperous environment," he noted. But, if we fail, the future of the Chinese nation and all Chinese is unthinkable," the president warned.

The chief of state challenged the people on the island to unite and drive for the future of Taiwan and the reunification of China.

The country will mark Thursday the 45th anniversary of the Taiwan Retrocession Day, the day Japan returned the island to China after it was defeated in the Second World War.

#### Hao Addresses Mongolian, Tibetan Meeting

OW2510014790 Taipei CNA in English 1530 GMT  
24 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 24 (CNA)—Stressing that Mongolians and Tibetans are important members of the Chinese nation, Premier Hao Po-tsun said Wednesday that promoting the wellbeing of the border peoples is an "unshirkable responsibility" of the Government.

Premier Hao met with 10 overseas delegates to the just-concluded World Mongolian and Tibetan Conference and invited them to come again next year to join in celebrating the Republic of China's 80th founding anniversary.

Hao said the conference had adopted a number of important resolutions, with the Mongolian and Tibetan compatriots' patriotism and the Government's firm commitment to national unity.

Conference results show that Mongolians and Tibetans support the Government policies of autonomy for the two regions, Hao said.

He reiterated the Government's determination to better serve Mongolian and Tibetan compatriots to unify the country under freedom and democratic prosperity.

#### Political Leaders Receive Mainland Dissident

OW2510035390 Taipei CNA in English 1557 GMT  
24 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 24 (CNA)—Wuer Kaihsi [Wuer Kaixi], the exiled mainland Chinese dissident who



played a key role in the 1989 prodemocracy movement in Peking, met with two Republic of China political leaders Wednesday.

Wuer, who arrived in Taipei Sunday for a private vision first met with James Soong, secretary general of the ruling Kuomintang [KMT], and then called on Mah Soo-lay, chairman of the Grand Alliance for the Reunification of China.

In their exchange of views on the mainland democracy movement, Soong told the former student movement leader that the Kuomintang will not take the initiative to involve itself in the mainland democracy movement which, he said, was launched by the mainland people themselves.

The KMT official added, however, that his party will give vocal support to the movement because the liberalization and democratization of the China mainland is the common wish of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

In the meeting with Mah, who is also a senior political leader, Wuer Kaihsi expressed his gratitude for the Grand Alliance's support for the mainland democracy movement, suppressed violently by the Chinese Communist authorities in early June last year.

Wuer Kaihsi, who fled the mainland after the bloody crackdown on the prodemocracy demonstration in Peking, has been suffering from an ailment yet to be diagnosed. He will take advantage of his Taipei visit to undergo a thorough medical examination.

#### **Policy on Mainland To Undergo Thorough Review**

*OW2410141390 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 24 Oct 90*

[Text] Premier Hao Po-tsun stated on Tuesday that the ROC [Republic of China] Government's mainland policy will undergo a thorough review and will gradually be carried out. He said the policy will be implemented under the priority that the interests of the 20 million people on Taiwan are protected.

Hao made the remark in the Legislative Yuan. He said he hopes that the establishment of a committee for mainland affairs will expand the collecting of information and will make up for current loopholes and lapses in some parts of the ROC's mainland policy. He said the nation's mainland policy will be carried out under the absolute refusal of Taiwan independence and will serve to maintain the interests of the residents here.

#### **Consensus on Cross-Strait Criminal Exchanges**

*OW2410133890 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 24 Oct 90*

[Text] The Red Cross Societies of both sides of the Taiwan Strait have reached consensus on repatriating Mainland Chinese criminals which have been caught on Taiwan. In addition, currently, a list of Taiwan criminals apprehended on the mainland is in the hands of mainland public security bureaus. The ROC [Republic of China] Red Cross has given a list to the mainland Red Cross of criminals wanted immediately, and after an appropriate time, the criminals will be repatriated to Taiwan for prosecution.

#### **Constitutional Reform Completed in 2-3 Years**

*OW2410134190 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 24 Oct 90*

[Text] Premier Hao Po-tsun told a lawmaker on Tuesday that in principle, constitutional reform here will be completed within two or three years, and by 1996 all elections here will be able to be carried out under the newly amended provisions.

The premier made the remark in response to queries by two opposition lawmakers concerning constitutional reform. The premier responded by saying that even though the pace of constitutional reform is not something that the Cabinet can control, he confirmed that reform should be completed within two or three years.

As to when the elections for Kaohsiung and Taipei mayors and Taiwan provincial governor will be allowed, the premier said that as long as the reform proposals are passed, and local self-governing laws are passed by the Legislative Yuan, the elections can go into effect.

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